A Short Recapitulation of the PRINCIPAL EVENTS in 1794.

JANUARY.

6. William Skirving convicted of Sedition before the High Court of Juſticiary, and ſentenced to fourteen years baniſhment to Botany Bay.—13. Maurice Margarot convicted of the ſame crime, and ſentenced to the ſame puniſhment.—Intelligence received of the evacuation of Toulon by the Allies.—21. Parliament meets—Diviſion of the Lords in favour of the addreſs 97 to 12—of the Commons 277 to 59.—25. A heavy fall of ſnow, and a ſevere gale of wind from the E. N. E. by which conſiderable damage is done to the ſhipping. Intelligence received that Pondicherry had ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces in Auguſt 1793.—29. At Dublin Hamilton Rowan found guilty of publiſhing a ſeditious libel—eſcapes ſoon after from priſon, and gets ſafe to France.

FEBRUARY.

5. Mr Pitt opens the budget —The ſupplies, twelve millions. Lord Cornwallis arrives from India.—9. The Duke of York arrives from the Continent.—19. St Fiorenzo in Corſica ſurrendered to the Britiſh.—26. A general faſt obſerved throughout Scotland—In England on the 28th. Fifteen people cruſhed to death in endeavouring to get in at the pit door of the Little Theatre in the Haymarket.

MARCH.

1. King of Denmark's palace at Chriſtianburg burnt.—3. The Duke of York departs for the Continent.—17. Joſeph Gerald found guilty of ſedition before the High Court of Juſticiary, and ſentenced to fourteen years baniſhment to Botany Bay. Mr Adam's motion reſpecting Muir and Palmer, that an addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, praying him to extend his mercy to them, &c. negatived 172 to 32. All the ſubſequent motions in their favour were in like manner negatived.—22. Martinique ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces.—24. A meſſage delivered to Parliament from his Majeſty reſpecting an increaſe of the militia, and providing for internal defence.—29. The French open the campaign by an attack on the Auſtrians near Cambray, in which they are repulſed with conſiderable loſs.—30. St Lucia ſurrendered to the Britiſh. Troops of ſencible cavalry raiſed in moſt of the counties of Scotland—followed ſoon after by the eſtabliſhment of volunteer corps in the principal towns.

APRIL.

3. The Gordon ſencibles embark at Leith for England—The Weſt Lowland ſencibles, a few days before, embarked at Fort George for the ſame ſervice.—9. Danton and his adherents guillotined at Paris, on the accuſation of Robeſpierre.—18. The allies ſucceſsfully attack the French near Cateau, and commence the ſiege of Landrecy.—23. The Pomone and Babet French frigates taken by the Flora and Arethuſa Britiſh frigates.—26. The French are repulſed with great loſs near Cateau.—30. The Pruſſian ſubſidy laid before Parliament, and approved of. Landrecy ſurrenders to the allies. Clairfait's army, which covered Oſtend, attacked by the French under Pichegru, and from ſuperior numbers obliged to retreat. The Duke of York marches to form a junction with Clairfait.

MAY.

11. The French attack the allies near Tournay, and are repulſed with great loſs.—12. A meſſage from his Majeſty to Parliament reſpecting the ſeditious practices carried on by certain ſocieties, &c. which is followed up by an appointment of Secret Committes of both Houſes, who report on the ſubject.—17. Several perſons (Watt, Downie, Orrock, &c.) apprehended at Edinburgh for fabricating pikes, &c. A number of perſons apprehended in London for treaſonable practices; among others, Hardy, Horne Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, Martin, &c. &c.—17. The Habeas Corpus act ſuſpended.—23. A woman is thrown over, or falls from Saliſbury Craigs near Edinburgh. After the minuteſt enquiry nothing could be diſcovered as to the manner in which the accident happened.—17. & 18. The allies make an attack on the French in five columns, but are defeated with conſiderable loſs.—20. The Princeſs Elizabeth, after a mock trial before the revolutionary tribunal at Paris, inhumanly guillotined.—22. The French make a general attack on the combined army, and are repulſed, after a long and obſtinate engagement. Baſtia in Corſica ſurrenders to the Britiſh forces.—24. The Auſtrians under General Kaunitz defeat the French near Fountaine l'Eveque where they loſt 50 pieces of cannon, and about 500 men.

JU

JUNE.

1. A moſt ſignal victory obtained by the Britiſh fleet, under Lord Howe, over the French fleet near Ushant.—Great rejoicings, and a ſubſcription opened for the wounded, &c.—2. Upwards of 500 of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of Edinburgh enroll themſelves as conſtables.—4. Port-au-Prince ſurrendered to the Britiſh.—15. An earthquake at Naples, attended by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius.—16. The Prince of Orange defeats the French near Charleroi.—17. Ypres ſurrendered to the French. Lord Moira's army embarks at Portſmouth for Oſtend.—20. Corſica formally united to the crown of Great Britain.—24. Charleroi taken by the French.—30. The digging of the Crinan canal commenced.

JULY.

4. Tournay taken by the French.—6. A new arrangement takes place in the Cabinet: The Duke of Portland, Earls Fitzwilliam and Mansfield, Mr Windham &c. come into office.—11. Parliament prorogued.—18. Namur taken by the French. Seventeen ſail of Eaſt Indiamen arrive in Ireland.—29. Revolution at Geneva, at the inſtigation of the French commiſſioners. Valenciennes, Conde, Landrecy, Bruſſels, Oſtend, and all the other towns of the Netherlands, ſucceſſively evacuated or ſurrendered by the allies.—23. A dreadful fire broke out at Radcliffe (London) which conſumed more houſes than any one conflagration has done, ſince the memorable fire of London.—28. The two Robeſpierres, St Juſt, Couthon, Vivier, &c. guillotined at Paris, amidſt the ſhouts of the populace.

AUGUST.

14. The commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer opened at Edinburgh. The grand jury find bills for high treaſon againſt Robert Watt, David Downie and J. E. Stock.—25. A Ruſſian fleet arrives in Leith roads. Sails again September 12. Calvi in Corſica ſurrenders to the Britiſh.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Robert Watt convicted of high treaſon—D. Downie the ſame, but recommended to mercy.—27. The Edinburgh Volunteers receive their colours from the Lord Provoſt.—29. Several perſons apprehended on ſuſpicion of a deſign to aſſaſſinate his Majeſty;—as appears afterwards, on falſe information. Lord Macartney returns from China. General Clairfait, preſſed on all ſides by the French, is obliged to paſs the Roer.

OCTOBER.

3. Clairfait is again attacked by the French, and defeated.—9. Bois-le-Duc ſurrenders to the French.—10. The Polliſh army under General Koſciuſko defeated by the Ruſſians; and Koſciuſko wounded and taken priſoner.—15. Robert Watt executed at Edinburgh—Downie reſpited.—18. The French croſs the Maeſe, and attack the advanced poſts of the allies, and beat them in.—25. The head quarters of the Britiſh army removed to Arnheim.—27. La Revolutionaire French frigate of 44 guns taken by the Artois frigate Capt Nagle.—28. The Spaniards defeated by the French near Pampeluna in Navarre. Hardy's trial for high treaſon commences at London; ends Nov. 4.—Not guilty.

NOVEMBER.

2. Maeſtricht ſurrenders to the French. A ſortie made by the garriſon of Nimeguen, in which the gallantry of the Britiſh troops is conſpicuous.—6. The Alexander, a Britiſh 74, taken by a French ſquadron.—8. Nimeguen evacuated by the allies. The eſpouſal of the Prince of Wales to the Princeſs Caroline of Brunſwick announced at Court. The French Convention paſs a decree pardoning ſuch inſurgents (royaliſts) in La Vendee, as ſhall ſurrender in a limited time. Warſaw ſurrenders to the Ruſſians under Gen. Suwarrow.—17. Horne Tooke's trial commences; ends on the 22d—Not guilty.—19. Parliament further prorogued to the 30th December.—24. The Edinburgh Volunteers reviewed by the Duke of Buccleugh in Burntsfield links.—25. Mr Bell's extenſive brewery in the pleaſance, Edinburgh, burnt down.

DECEMBER.

1. Thelwall acquitted of treaſon, after five days trial. The terms of the loan ſettled: 18 millions to be borrowed for Great Britain, 6 millions for the Emperor of Germany. The Pylades ſloop of war loſt off Shetland. Officers and crew ſaved.—18. Several privates of the firſt battalion of the Breadalbane fencibles brought priſoners to Edinburgh, in conſequence of mutinous behaviour at Glaſgow. Earl Chatham reſigns as firſt Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Spencer ſucceeds, reſigning the ſeals to Lord Chatham. Earl Mansfield made Preſident of the Council in place of Earl Fitzwilliam appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY 1794.

THOUGHTS ON POETRY.

OF all the ſciences which afford matter of ſpeculation to the mind of man, there is ſomething in Poetry that not only diſtinguiſhes it from every other ſpecies of knowledge, but that bears about it the marks of divinity and inſpiration. The poſſeſſion of this talent is looked upon, even in theſe days of degeneracy, as an emanation of the divine Spirit; and it is well known that the Bards and Minſtrels of antiquity were venerated by the Pagans with a ſentiment of adoration, that bore all the marks of that zeal which diſtinguiſhes the Chriſtian world in their reverence of their Prophets and their Saints.

The antiquity of Poetry is univerſally allowed, but the origin of it is variouſly accounted for. Mr. Pope coincides with the opinion of Scaliger and Fontenelle, and lays it down as ariſing in the calm occupations of rural life, and celebrating in paſtorals the happineſs and tranquillity of a ſhepherd's days. But it is more natural and more rational to ſuppoſe, that the firſt poems were hymns or odes made in praiſe of the Deity, who, by the Royal Poet, commanded his people *to praiſe him in the cymbals and dances.* And this conjecture ſeems to be ſtrongly favoured by thoſe beautiful fragments that are ſcattered through the ſacred writings, and eſpecially the ſongs of Moſes, which are the very ſoul of grandeur and ſublimity.

There can be no doubt but that Poetry, in its infant ſtate, was the language of devotion and of love. It was the voice and expreſſion of the heart of man, when raviſhed and tranſported with a view of the numberleſs bleſſings that perpetually flowed from God, the fountain of all goodneſs. When the firſt created pair found themſelves in the garden of Paradiſe, amidſt an infinite number of creatures, *ſo fearfully and wonderfully made;* when they ſaw every herb, plant, and flower riſe up for their uſe and pleaſure, and every creature ſubmit to their will; when they heard the morning's dawn uſhered in with the oriſons of birds, and the evening warbled down with notes of thanks and gratitude; when all nature exulted in praiſe of the omnipotent Creator; when *the morning ſtars ſang together and all the ſons of God ſhouted for joy;* that ſpirit of devotion which ſeemed to breathe through the univerſe, inſpired the human heart, and theſe happy objects of divine love

——join'd their vocal worſhip to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice.——

Enraptured thus with the love of God, and filled with an awful idea of his power, glory, and goodneſs, the ſoul, incapable of finding words in common language ſuitable to its lofty conceptions, and diſdaining every thing low and profaic, was obliged to invent a language of its own. Tropes and figures were called in to expreſs its ſentiments, and the diction was dignified and embelliſhed with metaphors, beautiful deſcriptions, lively images, ſimilies, and whatever elſe could help to expreſs, with force and grandeur, its paſſion and conception: Diſdaining all common thoughts and trivial expreſſions it ſoars, like a being of ſuperior faculties in

into a diſtant region, and aſpires at all that is ſublime and beautiful, in order to approach perfection and beatitude. Nor was this ſufficient:—the mind diſſatisfied with culling only the moſt noble thoughts arrayed in forcible and luxuriant terms, and perceiving the ſweetneſs which aroſe from the melody of birds, called in muſic to its aid; when theſe illuſtrious thoughts, dignified and dreſſed with pomp and ſplendor, were ſo placed as to produce harmony: the long and ſhort, the ſmooth and rough ſyllables were variouſly combined to recommend the ſenſe by the ſound, and elevation and cadence employed to make the whole more muſically expreſſive.

Hence Poetry became the parent of muſic, and indeed of dancing; for the method of meaſuring the time of their verſes *per Arſin et Theſin*, and of beating the bars or diviſions of muſic, gave riſe we may ſuppoſe, to this art, and taught the poet alſo to expreſs the tranſports of the ſoul. And this will in ſome meaſure account, not only for the great antiquity of dancing, but for its application to religious ceremonies even in the firſt ages of the world. Poetry, muſic, and dancing, were all uſed by the Iſraelites of old in their worſhip, and are thus employed by many of the eaſtern nations, and by the Indians of America to this day.

What has been ſaid of the origin of Poetry will account for the neceſſity there is for that enthuſiaſm, that fertility of invention, thoſe ſallies of the imagination, lofty ideas, noble ſentiments, bold and figurative expreſſions, harmony of numbers, and indeed that natural love of the grand, ſublime, and marvellous, which are the eſſential characteriſtics of a good Poet. The Poet, not ſatisfied with exploring all nature for ſubjects, wantons in the fields of fancy, and creates beings of his own. He raiſes floating iſlands, dreary deſarts, and inchanted caſtles, which he peoples by the magic of his imagination with Satyrs, Sylphs, and Faries; and, as Shakeſpeare ſays,

——as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the Poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

[*To be Continued.*]

VISIT TO THE HAREM OF THE PRINCE OF MOROCCO.

IT was with the greateſt pleaſure that in about a fortnight after my firſt attendance on the prince, I obſerved an amendment in his complaint. His eye now evinced a diſpoſition to recover its former poſition; at firſt he was only able to diſcern light from darkneſs, but he could now diſtinguiſh an apple at about ten yards diſtance.

Theſe flattering appearances entirely removed every prejudice which at firſt aroſe in the minds of the prince's attendants; and his highneſs himſelf acknowledged that he had been too haſty in forming his opinion of me. The confidence which this ſucceſs occaſioned, induced the prince to admit me into his Harem, where there were ſeveral ladies who had occaſion for my ſervices.

Though this afforded mean opportunity of ſeeing the Harem, I ſhall wave a particular deſcription of it, as it only differed from that of the emperor by being upon a ſmaller ſcale.

Upon receiving the prince's orders to attend his ladies, one of his friends was immediately diſpatched with me to the gate of the Harem; with directions to the alcaide (an officer, in the general idea of the word,) of the eunuchs to admit myſelf and interpreter whenever I thought it neceſſary.

The eunuchs, who have the entire charge of the women, and who in fact live always among them, are the children of negro ſlaves. They are generally either very ſhort and fat; or elſe tall, deformed, and lame. Their voices have that particular tone which is obſervable in youths who are juſt arriving at manhood; and their perſons altogether afforded a diſguſting image of weakneſs and effeminacy. From the truſt repoſed in them by their maſters, and the conſequence which it gives them, the eunuchs exceed in inſolence, and pride every other claſs of people in the country. They diſplayed indeed ſo much of it towards me, that I was obliged, in my own defence, to complain of them once or twice, and to have them puniſhed.

A

Attended by one of these people, after passing the gate of the Harem, which is always locked, and under the care of a guard of eunuchs, we entered a narrow and dark passage, which soon brought us to the court, into which the women's chambers open. We here saw numbers of both black and white women and children; some concubines, some slaves, and others hired domestics.

Upon their observing the unusual figure of an European, the whole multitude in a body surrounded me, and expressed the utmost astonishment at my dress and appearance. Some stood motionless, with their hands lifted up, their eyes fixed, and their mouths open, in the usual attitude of wonder and surprise. Some burst into immoderate fits of laughter; while others again came up, and with uncommon attention, eyed me from head to foot. The parts of my dress which seemed most to attract their notice were my buckles, buttons, and stockings; for neither men nor women in this country wear any thing of the kind. With respect to the club of my hair, they seemed utterly at a loss in what view to consider it; but the powder which I wore they conceived to be employed for the purpose of destroying vermin. Most of the children, when they saw me, ran away in the most perfect consternation; and on the whole I appeared as singular an animal, and I dare say had the honour of exciting as much curiosity and attention, as a lion or a man-tiger just imported from abroad, and introduced into a country town in England on a market-day. Every time I visited the Harem I was surrounded and laughed at by this curious mob, who, on my entering the gate, followed me close to the very chamber to which I was proceeding, and on my return universally escorted me out.

The greatest part of the women were uncommonly fat and unwieldy; had black and full eyes, round faces, with small noses. They were of different complexions; some very fair, some sallow, and others again perfect negroes.

One of my new patients being ready to receive me, I was desired to walk into her room; where, to my great surprize, I saw nothing but a curtain drawn quite across the apartment, similar to that of a theatre which separates the stage from the audience. A female domestic brought a very low stool, placed it near the curtain, and told me I was to sit down there, and feel her mistress's pulse.

The lady, who had by this time summoned up courage to speak, introduced her hand from the bottom of the curtain, and desired me to inform her of all her complaints, which she conceived I might perfectly perceive by merely feeling the pulse. It was in vain to ask her where her pain was seated, whether in her stomach, head, or back; the only answer I could procure, was to feel the pulse of the other hand, and then point out the seat of the disease, and the nature of the pain.

Having neither satisfied my curiosity by exhibiting her face, nor made me acquainted with the nature of her complaint, I was under the necessity of informing her in positive terms, that to understand the disease it was absolutely necessary to see the tongue, as well as to feel the pulse; and that without it I could do nothing for her. My eloquence, or rather that of my Jewish interpreter, was, however, for a long time exerted in vain; and I am persuaded she would have dismissed me without any further enquiry, had not her invention supplied her with a happy expedient to remove her embarrassment. She contrived at last to cut a hole through the curtain, through which she extruded her tongue, and thus complied with my injunction as far as it was necessary in a medical view, but most effectually disappointed my curiosity.

I was afterwards ordered to look at another of the prince's wives, who was affected with a scrophulus swelling in her neck. This lady was, in the same manner as the other, at first excluded from my sight; but as she was obliged to shew me her complaint, I had an opportunity of seeing her face, and observed it to be very handsome. I was informed that she had been at one period the favourite of the prince, but owing to this defect he

had in a great measure deserted her; and this circumstance accounts for the extreme anxiety which she seemed to express to get rid of this disagreeable disease.

As soon as I had examined her neck, she took off from her dress the whole of her golden trinkets, which were very numerous, and of considerable value, put them into my hand, and desired me to cure her; promising a still greater reward if I succeeded. Conscious of the uncertainty of rendering her any material service, I immediately returned the present, and assured her that she might depend on my giving all proper remedies a fair trial, but that I could not be answerable for their success. There is nothing more unpleasant than the inability of giving reasonable ground for hope, when it promises to be productive of so much happiness to a fellow creature. It was with pain I observed that this poor lady, though somewhat cheered, was yet dissatisfied with my reply; she could not refrain from shewing evident marks of disappointment, and even displeasure, at my hesitation, by saying, she always understood that a Christian physician could cure every disease.

During the course of my attendance in the Harem, I had an opportunity of seeing most of the prince's women, who, exclusive of the four wives allowed him by his religion, were about twenty in number, and who did not, like his wives, discover that invincible reluctance to the display of their beauty. They at first proved very troublesome patients; for upon my not telling them all their complaints immediately upon feeling the pulse, they considered me as an ignorant empiric, who knew nothing of my profession. Besides this, I found that each of them flattered themselves with almost an instantaneous cure. In short, after many fruitless efforts to teach those to reason who had hitherto never made the smallest use of their understandings, I was at last obliged to adapt my deportment to the capacities of my patients, and soon acquired among them as much undeserved commendation as I had incurred unmerited reproach.

Most of the women in the Harem were under thirty years of age, of a corpulent habit, and of a very awkward gait. Their knowledge of course, from having led a life of total seclusion from the world, was entirely confined to the occurrences in their harem; where, as they were allowed a free access to each other, they converted upon such subjects as their uninformed understandings served to furnish them with. They are never suffered to go out, but by an express order from the prince; and then only when removing from one place of residence to another. I in general found them extremely ignorant, proud, and vain of their persons, even to a degree which bordered upon childishness. Among many ridiculous questions, they asked my interpreter if I could read and write; upon being answered in the affirmative, they expressed the utmost surprise and admiration at the abilities of the Christians. There was not one among them that could do either; these rudiments of learning are indeed only the lot of a few of their men, who on that account are named Talbs, or explainers of the Mahometan law.

Among the concubines of the prince there were six female slaves of the age of fifteen, who were presented to him by a Moor of distinction. One of these was descended from an English renegado, another from a Spanish, and the other four were of Moorish extraction.

Where the more solid and useful accomplishments are least cultivated, a taste is often found to prevail for those which are purely ornamental and frivolous. These devoted victims of libidinous pleasure received a daily lesson of music, by order of the prince, from a Moor who had passed some little time in London and Italy, where he had acquired a slight knowledge of that science. I had an opportunity of being present at one of these performances, but cannot say I received much amusement, in a musical view, from my visit. It was a concert vocal and instrumental: the instruments used upon this occasion were the mandoline, a kind of violin with only two strings, and a tabor. The principal object in their performance seemed to be noise; it was without the least attention

to melody, variety, or taſte, and was merely drawing out a wild and melancholy ſtrain.

Converſation, however, forms the principal entertainments in theſe gloomy retirements. When I viſited the Harem, I never found the women engaged in any other employment than that of converſing on the ground in circles. In fact, as all the needle-work is performed by Jeweſſes, and their cookery, and the management of their chambers, by their ſlaves and domeſtics, of which they have a proportionable number, according to the favour they are in with the prince, it is not eaſy for them to find means of occupying their time, and particularly ſince none of them are able to read or write.

It is impoſſible, indeed, to reflect on the ſituation of theſe unfortunate women without the moſt lively ſentiments of compaſſion. Excluded from the enjoyment of freſh air and exerciſe, ſo neceſſary for the ſupport of health and life; deprived of all ſociety but that of their fellow-ſufferers, a ſociety to which moſt of them would prefer ſolitude itſelf; they are only to be conſidered as the moſt abject of ſlaves—ſlaves to the vices and caprice of a licentious tyrant, who exacts even from his wives themſelves a degree of ſubmiſſion and reſpect which borders upon idolatry, and which God and nature never meant to be paid to a mortal.

By William Lempriere.

ON THE PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

THE experiments of M. Lowitz on charcoal, point out its application to ſuch a variety of œconomical purpoſes, as well as illuſtrate its mode of action in thoſe operations, in which, from experience or chance, it has been already employed, that we hope to gratify our philoſophical readers, by preſenting them with ſome extracts relative to that ſubject, from a work not in very general circulation.

1. Common vinegar, on being boiled in a matraſs with charcoal powder, became perfectly limpid like water.

2. Beer, milk, or lemon-juice, mixed with charcoal powder, remain of a turbid black colour, until the latter is added in a quantity ſufficient for depriving thoſe fluids of all their mucilaginous, caſeous, and oily parts, for which effect thoſe fluids muſt be diluted with a prodigious quantity of water.

3. All ſorts of veſſels, and other utenſils, may be purified from long-retained ſmells of every kind, in the eaſieſt and moſt perfect manner, by riſing them out well with charcoal powder, after their groſſer impurities have been ſcoured off with ſand and potaſh.

4. In the purification of common ardent ſpirits, by means of charcoal, without the help of diſtillation, if too little charcoal powder be added, the ſpirits will always retain a blackiſh turbid appearance. But this black matter may be inſtantly and entirely ſeparated from the ſpirits by the addition of ſalt of tartar, in ſuch quantity as is ſufficient for it to form with the water, which it attracts from the ſpirits, a diſtinct fluid.

It is remarkable, that ardent ſpirits which have been completely purified by means of charcoal, give out a fine odour exactly reſembling that of peaches.

5. Spirits diſtilled from malt or other grain, ſhew by the ſmell evidently that their ſtrength is much increaſed by purification with charcoal, without the help of diſtillation; inſomuch that perſons who were not informed of the manner in which the purification was effected, have taken ſuch ſpirits for rectified ſpirit of wine.

6. People whoſe breath ſmells ſtrong from a ſcorbutic diſpoſition of the gums, may at any time get perfectly rid of this bad ſmell, by rubbing and waſhing out the mouth, and teeth thoroughly with fine charcoal powder. I was led to this diſcovery by the effects of charcoal on putrid fleſh. By means of this very ſimple application, the teeth are at the ſame time rendered beautifully white.

7. Brown, putrid, and ſtinking water, was not only immediately deprived of its offenſive ſmell, by means of charcoal powder, but was alſo rendered tranſparent. Hence it would probabl

be of uſe for preſerving freſh water ſweet during ſea voyages, to add about five pounds of coarſe charcoal powder to every caſk of water; eſpecially as the charcoal might eaſily be ſeparated by filtering, whenever wanted, through a linen bag.

We have laid the above intereſting and curious experiments before our readers, becauſe it is probable, that when offered to a variety of minds, ſome of them may be applied to purpoſes of more extenſive utility, and made to increaſe the comforts or the happineſs of life.

To ſucceed in any of the proceſſes juſt mentioned, it is neceſſary to be obſerved, that the charcoal ſhould be made red-hot in a furnace, and thoſe pieces which ceaſe to give any ſmoke, muſt be taken out with tongs, and be laid to cool upon clean bricks.

ON THE BAYA, OR INDIAN GROSS-BEAK.

THE little bird called Bayà in Hindi, Batbera in Sanſcrit, Bá úi in the dialect of Bengal, Cilù in Perſian, and Tenawwit in Arabic, from his remarkable pendent neſt, is rather larger than a ſparrow, with yellow brown plumage, a yellowiſh head and feet, a light coloured breaſt, and a conic beak, very thick in proportion to its body. This bird is exceedingly common in Hindoſtan: He is aſtoniſhingly ſenſible, faithful, and docile, never voluntarily deſerting the place where his young were hatched, but not averſe, like moſt other birds, to the ſociety of mankind, and eaſily taught to perch on the hand of his maſter. In a ſtate of nature he generally builds his neſt on the higheſt tree that he can find, eſpecially on the palmyra, or on the Indian fig-tree, and he prefers that which happens to overhang a well or a rivulet: he makes it of graſs, which he weaves like cloth, and ſhapes like a large bottle, ſuſpending it firmly on the branches, but ſo as to rock with the wind, and placing it with its entrance downwards to ſecure it from birds of prey. His neſt uſually conſiſts of two or three chambers; and it is the popular belief, that he lights them with fire-flies, which he catches alive at night, and confines them with moiſt clay, or with cow-dung; that ſuch flies are often found in his neſt, where pieces of cow-dung are alſo ſtuck, is indubitable; but as their light could be of little uſe to him, it ſeems probable that he only feeds on them. He may be taught with eaſe to fetch a piece of paper, or any ſmall thing that his maſter points out to him; it is an atteſted fact, that if a ring be dropped into a deep well, and a ſignal given to him, he will fly down with amazing celerity, catch the ring before it touches the water, and bring it up to his maſter with apparent exultation; and it is confidently aſſerted, that if a houſe or any other place be ſhewn to him once or twice, he will carry a note thither immediately on a proper ſignal being made.

One inſtance of his docility I can myſelf mention with confidence, having often been an eye-witneſs of it. The young Hindu women at Benares, and in other places, wear very thin plates of gold called *tica's*, ſlightly fixed by way of ornament between their eye-brows, and when they paſs through the ſtreets, it is not uncommon for the youthful libertines, who amuſe themſelves with training Bayàs, to give them a ſignal, which they underſtand, and ſend them to pluck the pieces of gold from the foreheads of their miſtreſſes, which they bring in triumph to the lovers. The Bayà feeds naturally on graſs-hoppers and other inſects, but will ſubſiſt, when tame, on pulſe macerated in water: his fleſh is warm and drying, of eaſy digeſtion, and recommended in medical books, as a ſolvent of ſtone in the bladder or kidneys; but of that virtue there is no ſufficient proof. The female lays many beautiful eggs reſembling large pearls, the white of them, when they are boiled, is tranſparent, and the flavour of them is exquiſitely delicate.

When many Bayàs are aſſembled on a high tree, they make a lively din, but it is rather chirping than ſinging: their want of muſical talents is, however, amply ſupplied by their wonderful ſagacity, in which they are not excelled by any feathered inhabitants of the foreſt.

Aſiatic Reſearches.

THE

THE STUDY OF POLITE LITERATURE DEFENDED.

[From M. de Rosentien's Oration delivered before the Swedish Academy.]

"FROM the four following sources are derived those arguments, the grounds of which I venture to deny: The examples recorded in history; a comparison between those periods in which polite learning has flourished, and in which it was unknown: the very nature of elegant learning; and the dispositions and conduct of those who are devoted to its pursuits.

"Examples deduced from history I mention first, well persuaded that they have long and powerfully supported the cause of error. There is not any thing, of which mankind have been more ignorant, than of the science of social life. The imperfections incident to every form of government I do not arraign. How indeed could perfection be attained, without mature consideration; and who can expect mature consideration in works produced by the fortuitous course of events, by the tyranny of circumstances? Among the ancient states, Sparta alone could boast a legislation connected in all its parts; yet, by militating against the strongest propensities of human nature, the Spartan laws excited a perpetual conflict, that ended in the destruction of that country. The governments at present subsisting may be aptly compared to Gothic edifices improved by the hand of taste.

"It may be observed, that a prudent extent of territory, a comprehensive experience, and an industrious pursuit of happiness, have contributed more to the public and private advantage of mankind, than the most admired laws of the ancient legislators. There still, however, subsist so many fundamental defects and errors, so much opposition between different parts of the same system, that no modern form of government can be considered as a just model for imitation. Venice will perhaps be pointed out as an exception; a republic of which the constitution has survived its greatness, and a material change in the sentiments of the people. But what a constitution! Equally unshaken, Oriental despotism has a higher claim to antiquity.

"Nevertheless, history has long been considered as affording examples for the construction of forms of government. Athens, Carthage, and Rome, are objects of enquiry in France, England, and Sweden. Elevating their voice, philosophers have at length ventured to ask, if France be Athens, England Carthage, or Sweden Rome? Is it not, however, often asserted, that after having lost her simplicity, frugality, and poverty, Sparta was no more; that Athens, by encouraging public spectacles, ceased to conquer; instead of a Miltiades, an Aristides, a Themistocles, she had a Menander, a Plato, a Demosthenes? Charmed with the eloquence of Cicero, the poetry of Virgil, and Horace, the Romans supinely neglected their country's freedom. Alarming examples these! alarming, indeed, for governments like these! But other causes sufficiently account for the destruction of liberty.

"By the frantic rage of conquest, every small community must fall a victim to its own weakness, every extensive monarchy a prey to its own grandeur. The love of peace will not shield the former from the attacks of an ambitious neighbour; unavoidable necessity compels them to combat, to conquer, or to perish. A political truth this, which will throw some light on the ruins of ancient governments.

"The Lacedemonians, designed by Lycurgus to be protected by valour, from equality and poverty to derive peace and contentment, to possess independence by ruling only over themselves; these people lost their strength, when, instead of preserving a system of self-defence, they committed hostilities upon others; engaged in war with a superior force, they soon ceased to be independent; their happiness was alike destroyed by the consequences of victory or of adverse fortune. Athens found it impossible to support, undiminished, that vigour of mind, that heroic valour, which on the field of Marathon, and on the shore of Salamis,

Salamis, enabled a handful of men to vanquish armies numerous beyond the experience or the belief of modern times.

" That the decline and fall of the Roman empire was the inevitable conſequence of its extravagant ambition, who can queſtion? But why have not thoſe acute reaſoners, who pretend to trace events to their cauſes, ſhewn, whence proceeded the deſtruction of thoſe ſtates, on whoſe ruin Rome raiſed her Coloſſian greatneſs? Was it luxury and elegant learning, which deſtroyed the Samnites, the citizens of Veii, the Volſcians, and the Latins: or did not their own weakneſs abandon their deſtiny to the chance of war? Inſtead, Rome herſelf had, more than once, nearly ſeen falſified her real, or pretended dreams of eternity.

" With theſe events literature had not any, or at moſt a very ſlight connection. To elegant occupations Sparta paid little attention; nay, if deſtitute of poets and orators, Athens would have fallen like Sybaris, Capua, and unlettered Carthage. Had Rome erected her vaſt monarchy, without ſubjecting Greece; in all probability Rome would have been little acquainted with polite learning; but, moſt certainly, her power, like that of Perſia and Macedon, muſt have declined.

" But ſhould the influence of elegant learning be allowed to have been injurious to ancient ſtates; at preſent, however, it cannot be conſidered in that light. This, the hiſtory and conſtitution of modern governments will ſufficiently evince.

" The polite ſubjects of Lewis XIV. were warriors not leſs courageous than the rude Germans and Spaniards, whom they oppoſed. This monarch, the patron of polite learning, like Auguſtus, rivetted, it is true, the fetters of ſlavery on the nation: yet at the ſame period, amidſt the flouriſhing growth of ſcience and elegant learning, the Engliſh fixed on a firm baſis, their admirable conſtitution.

" How little the deſtiny of ancient governments ought, at preſent, to excite our alarm, every reflecting mind will eaſily perceive. Extent of territory and power are more equally diſtributed; envy and fear, the centinels of the ſtrong, prove the guardians of the weak; reſtrained by finance, war is leſs calculated for conqueſt, than for defence; knowledge is applied to the advantage of ſociety. Without oppoſing the moderate claims of the human paſſions, their exceſs only is conſigned to puniſhment; the demands of liberty aſk an equality in natural rather than in acquired privileges; rather private ſecurity, than political pre-eminence. An uniformity of conduct will then ſecure modern governments againſt all thoſe calamities, which flow not from foreign and external cauſes. But, perhaps, I have examined too minutely, an argument which the more intelligent adverſaries of literature will not very ſtrenuouſly defend.

' To inforce our reaſoning, we need ' not, they will alledge, have recourſe ' to hiſtory, nor exhibit inſtances of ex' treme danger, to ſhew the neceſſity of ' condemning the effects of elegant learn' ing. It is enough, if mankind be more ' effeminate, more criminal, than in ' former times. If, from our own de' generacy, we have reaſon to expect a ' progeny ſtill more corrupt than our' ſelves: is our improvement in know' ledge to be conſidered as advantageous? ' By giving new play to the affections, ' have not the purſuits of elegant learn' ing, materially contributed to produce ' the evils of which we now complain?'

" Prevented, as I am, by a want of leiſure, not by a dread of the weight of my opponent's arguments, from replying at large to objections, on the minds of many, very deeply impreſſed by the deluding colours of eloquence; yet a conciſe view of the progreſs of ſociety will evince, that no compariſon has been made between the advantages and evils; that, if a change of manners be a calamity, it is an unavoidable one: and that a mere effect has been prepoſterouſly miſtaken for a cauſe.

[*To be Concluded in our Next.*]

THE

THE FEMALE WANDERER.

IT was in the month of July—the evening was uncommonly ſerene and beautiful; ſweet breezes gayly fanned the face of nature; the birds melodiouſly warbled around me, and every buſh might be ſaid to produce a ſong. No wonder delights like theſe ſhould draw a contemplative man beyond the uſual limits of his walk: My thoughts were awakened to the tendereſt ſenſations, and my whole ſoul abſorbed in deep reflection on the wondrous works of the Creator.

I had been enjoying myſelf at the top of a hill, which ſeemed moſt inviting to the beauties of the ſetting ſun, when, caſting my eyes weſtward, to bid the retiring orb of light a laſt adieu, I perceived a poor woman approach me, who ſeemed almoſt fainting under a heavy burden. Two infants hung at her breaſts—at her back was ſuſpended a child, moaning in a moſt piteous manner; it cried for bread, but the unhappy mother was unable to ſatisfy its wants: I haſtened to the woman, who begged charity in a voice at once the moſt plaintive and melodious I ever heard; unacquainted with the canting tone of the beggar, ſhe ſued in a language that beſpoke her birth to be greatly ſuperior to her preſent ſituation. I begged that ſhe would attend me to the cottage which ſtood at the foot of the hill: Having relieved her of her eldeſt child, a fine boy about four years old, which before hung at her back, ſhe regained ſtrength; I appeaſed the little ſufferer's cries with a biſcuit which I had in my pocket. The mother attained the bottom of the hill with more eaſe than I could have ſuppoſed, for ſhe preſented the image of death.

On our entering the cottage (for the door was wide open), an elderly woman who had been ſitting at the window ſpinning, aroſe, and received us with true ruſtic hoſpitality. Seeing the diſtreſs of the poor woman I brought in with me, ſhe inſtantly laid a clean napkin on the table, and ſet before her all the houſe afforded, modeſtly obſerving, "This is all I have, but thank God, when that is gone I can get more."

After "the Female Wanderer" had finiſhed her meal, I aſſured her that ſhe might look upon me as directed by Providence to aſſiſt her and her helpleſs children; and that I conſidered it a truſt of ſo ſerious a nature, that I ſhould fear the juſt vengeance of the Almighty if I failed in my duty.

She gazed with fixed aſtoniſhment on my face, and then, as if recollecting herſelf, modeſtly dropt her eyes on her two infants, and kiſſed their pallid cheeks. Having recovered herſelf a little, ſhe ſighing ſaid, "Heaven at laſt has had compaſſion on a wretch who had dared to upbraid the juſtice of her Maker. My eldeſt boy there (who was then ſitting on my knee) has borne his ſufferings like an angel; could I have thought (kiſſing him) that ſympathy for thy unhappy mother had ſo ſweetly influenced thy little breaſt? Whole nights have we mingled our tears together, while, unconſcious of our fate, or their own, the babes of my breaſt were rocked in a ſoft ſweet ſleep, which hunger denied to their mother and their brother: Yes, Sir, believe me, nothing for this week paſt has entered our lips but what the hedges have afforded us, and now and then a turnip, plucked with fear from the fields we have paſſed through. The clear water of the ſpring has ſlaked our thirſt—we drank without fear, for no one could deny us that. Tired, borne down with my ſufferings; my heart long ſince would have ceaſed to beat, but that, when fainting within me, the ſight of my ſmiling cherubs, the thoughts that ruſhed acroſs my mind in my ſolicitude for their preſervation, made it throb with double force, but nature, deprived of ſuſtenance, muſt decay; 'tis ſatisfied indeed with little, when comfort digeſts that little; but miſery, and all its mournful train, ſo long has preſſed upon my wearied body, that but for you, Sir—Oh! what ſhall I call you? Alas! how can I return ſo great an obligation—how convince you of my gratitude? I have not words to expreſs myſelf, and my eyes are too dim to be the reflectors of my heart."

I wept, and eagerly fixing her hands, which I thought were fupplicating heaven in my behalf, my tears bedewed them, and I emphatically cried, "The gratitude of innocence is more delightful to fenfibility than all the ftudied eloquence of hypocrify;" then turning to the woman of the houfe (at the fame time throwing my purfe into her lap), I bade her get every thing to comfort the afflicted parent. "I will take nothing, Sir," faid fhe, "but the reward my conficience will beftow."

My poor wanderer confented to retire to reft—the whole houfe was in tears; I almoft flew out of it—my heart was full, and I made a promife to return on the morrow. My thoughts were dead to every thing but pity: in my breaft there was a perfect calm; there is no fenfation fo fweet, fo permanent, as pity; he that is poffeffed of it can never fay he has not tafted happinefs; and he that has it not is below the beafts of the field. Curiofity to hear the ftory of the forlorn unknown, reftrained my eyes from fleep during the whole night, which was fpent in meditating on the happinefs I fhould confer on a little family, whofe chief delight would be to expreſs their gratitude.

No fooner had the morning fun greeted my chamber window than I arofe, and I muft confefs that I never left my houfe with fuch precipitancy—never taſted the fweets of the morn with fo exquifite an appetite.

When I arrived at the cottage, the woman of the houfe informed me that my poor wanderer had had a charming night, that fhe was yet aſleep, and fhe thought it would be imprudent to diſturb her. In about an hour afterwards, however fhe came down; the pale wan face that yeſterday melted my heart with pity, now glowed with gratitude: the roſes faintly revifited her cheeks: the tempeſt of adverſity no more depreſſed her brow: but a fweet calmneſs overſpread her features, which at once endeared her to me, becauſe it ſprung from a reliance on my integrity, and named her the child of Virtue.

Breakfaſt being finiſhed, ſhe anticipated my wiſhes by ſaying, "My ſtory, Sir, though replete with misfortune, ſince you have ſo kind'ly intereſted yourſelf in my fate, will perhaps remove any doubts that may have ariſen from the melancholy ſituation whence you ſo generouſly reliev'd me." I thanked her, and ſhe proceeded:

"I was the only child of reſpectable parents in the north of England; my mother died before I had ſenſe enough to feel ſuch a loſs; my father loved me with the tendereſt affection, and I returned that affection with the moſt aſſiduous attention that love and duty could beſtow. I had nearly attained my eighteenth year, when a young gentleman, who had long before profeſſed the moſt exalted friendſhip, declared a tender paſſion for me, and ſolicited my father's conſent to our marriage: He, good man, happy in the preſent, looked not to the future, and freely gave his conſent; 'ſince,' as he ſaid, 'he thus made his child happy, and added a double portion of bliſs to his own ſituation.'

"My huſband's family had, from our infancy, been on a friendly footing with mine; as much ſo indeed as a fancied ſuperiority would allow. During the life of his parents he had never ventured beyond the bounds of friendſhip, but their bodies were but a ſhort time depoſited in the *ſilent tomb*, when he laid aſide the friend, and commenced the lover; and after waiting the uſual period ſet apart for mourning, we were married. My fortune was ſmall in compariſon to what, as he ſaid, he had a right to expect; 'but love,' ſaid he, 'my deareſt Matilda, has too much influence in my breaſt to ſuffer pecuniary conſiderations to engage my attention for a moment; I have enough to inſure happineſs to us both, while we obſerve œconomy, which will always be productive of contentment.'

"His great attention to my father, his eaſy manner, and apparently happy diſpoſition, eaſily impoſed upon us; and our knowledge of the reſpectability his family had ever maintained, laid a prohibition againſt every inquiry, that otherwiſe might have had due weight in our breaſts.

"My

"My poor father, willing, as much as poſſible, to make amends for the deficiency of fortune on my ſide, requeſted that we would quit our own houſe, and live entirely with him. Nearly three years paſſed comfortably, if not happily away, till death clouded the ſerenity of our dwelling, by depriving us of my father. By this fatal diſſolution our flock was much increaſed, and I fancied my huſband's love increaſed with it; but a ſhort time after his death, that blow which the anxious tender father, while he lived, had warded from his daughter, reduced me, in one ſhort hour, to the moſt wretched being that ever exiſted."

Tears ſtopped her utterance, and it was ſome time before ſhe could proceed.

"I was amuſing myſelf one day with the innocent prattle of my eldeſt boy, when a loud rap at the door ſtartled me; an ill-looking man entered the parlour, and aſked if my huſband was at home. On hearing that he was not, he threw a letter on the table, exclaiming with an oath, "The ſooner you clean the piſtols the better."—"Piſtols!" cried I, incoherently. "Ay, piſtols," ſaid he, emphatically: and he was gone in a moment. I was quite inſenſible with aſtoniſhment, till roufed from my reverie by hearing my huſband's knock. On my giving him the letter, his expreſſive eyes were wildly fixed on my face: "If I know that you had opened this note"—ſaid he, darting a look in which ſuſpicion and horror were but too perceptible. He flew up ſtairs for his piſtols, and was gone before I had power to ſpeak; and, in leſs than half an hour, was laid dead at my feet. I fainted on his body—the cries of my children brought my bewildered ſenſes back to miſery. Without mercy, without pity, ſeveral men were removing the little furniture my houſe contained. "How died my huſband?" cried I—"Was he killed? who killed him? anſwer me for God's ſake!" Then collecting a little courage, and without waiting for an anſwer, I demanded by what authority they took poſſeſſion of my goods—"By the authority of the law!" was the anſwer from a man who held an inventory in his hand, and a letter of my huſband's writing. "Why am I ſo abuſed?" again exclaimed I; "ſurely common humanity would induce you to wait till this poor corpſe (now ſcarcely cold) were interred: There is no law that can protect the wretch, who would injure the unhappy widow, and precipitate the ruin of defenceleſs orphans."—"Come, come," madam, repeated the ſame voice this houſe is no more a home for you, or your children; I have been your protector too long already, to my irreparable loſs; your huſband married you to keep my mouth ſhut, forſooth, with promiſes. Your father was a good kind of man; he did, poor ſoul! what he could; but when a bucket is full of holes, you know it will hold no water." I heard little more; but as he proceeded, his abuſe became ſo intolerable, that madneſs (for it was *real madneſs*) drove me from the houſe in which I firſt drew breath, and in which I firſt experienced that miſery which had nearly ended in deſpair.

"I wandered from the place of my nativity, in hopes that pity would befriend me. Hunger, which inures the breaſt to bear contempt, had no influence over mine. Could I have returned, and begged protection of thoſe who perhaps were the murderers of my huſband? No, never! though, poor ſoul! how he died, what he ſuffered, or the penitence of his departing ſoul, I am utterly uninformed. If I had returned, I had no friend to plead for me—Innocence was all my portion, and a poor ſupport is that againſt the power of an hypocrite."

Are ſuch the effects of thy proweſs thou *man of honour*, ſaid I, who killeſt thy friend, and renderеſt his family hopeleſs—are the laws of nature and the precepts of Chriſtianity to be thus violated, and miſery and deſpair let looſe upon the innocent wife and helpleſs offſpring! Would to God thou wouldſt learn a leſſon of infinitely greater heroiſm, to be reconciled to thy friend although he hath injured thee, and to forgive thy enemy. Then taking the diſconſolate widow by the hand:

"Drive every thought of grief from your mind," ſaid I; "happineſs holds out her friendly hand to your aſſiſtance I will be as a huſband to you, and a father to your children."

ON EXTINGUISHING FIRE.

THERE is no branch of ſcience in a more rapid ſtate of improvement than Chemiſtry, and there is, perhaps, none in which the intereſt of ſociety is more concerned. The artiſt and manufacturer are daily indebted to the chemiſt for the improvements in their reſpective occupations. But its influence reaches farther, it not only increaſes our comforts, but leviates our miſeries. The dreadful conſequences of fire are daily felt all over the world, and hitherto no way has been diſcovered of ſtopping its progreſs, and preventing its direful effects. It is, therefore, with much ſatisfaction, we announce to our readers, that a method has lately been diſcovered in Sweden for *extinguiſhing fire*, which, though not perhaps complete in every particular, to be of general uſe yet we hope it will lead to fuller diſcovery, ſuch as may be of univerſal utility. The information upon this ſubject was communicated by Mr. William Knox merchant in Gottenburg, to the patriotic Preſident of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, Sir John Sinclair, and is publiſhed by him in a pamphlet, price one ſhilling. The following is a ſhort account of the experiments made regarding this matter:

"The firſt experiment was made at Stockholm by a Mr. Von Aken on the 27th of October 1792, in preſence of the king of Sweden, the duke of Sudermania, regent, and many other ſtateſmen and principal inhabitants of Stockholm. It was as follows:

"A boat 24 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 2½ feet deep, was raiſed upon ſupporters, as in a building yard, when on the ſtocks; 100 tar barrels were placed around this boat, in three rows, one above another; over the boat was a cover compoſed of 6 dozen of deals; and the area of the building was about 1800 ſquare feet. This building was alſo payed, or covered over with four barrels of tar, ten pounds of turpentine, and three quarts of the oil of turpentine. The bottom of the tar barrels were taken out, and theſe were filled with birch-bark and ſtraw. A pot too, placed in the boat was filled with twenty-four quarts of pitch.

"Things being thus prepared, all theſe combuſtible materials were ſet on fire, and were allowed to burn for the ſpace of five minutes, and were then extinguiſhed in the ſpace of four minutes by three perſons only. The fire-engine was ſo ſmall, that a child could almoſt draw it. The quantity of the fire-extinguiſhing ſolution, expended, was 22 Swediſh kans.

N B. 90 kans are equal to a porter hogſhead ſo that it waſted only about three-fourths of a hogſhead.

A very elegant print, giving a view of this conflagration, is annexed to the pamphlet. In execution it is better than the Swediſh print, from whence it was copied; and which ſells by itſelf in Sweden for three ſhillings and ſixpence.

"Mr Von Aken not having thought proper to communicate to the public the ſecret of the compoſition of his liquor; but Mr. Nils Nyſtrom, apothecary in a place called Norrkoping, was induced, in conſequence of obſerving the deſtruction occaſioned by ſome fires in Sweden, to make ſome experiments with a view to diſcover the nature of the materials, and to communicate it to the public. Having ſatisfied himſelf, by ſeveral private trials, of the efficacy of various compoſitions for extinguiſhing fire, he reſolved to ſubject theſe compoſitions to the teſt of public experiment.

"For this purpoſe, a houſe was built a little without the gate of Norrkoping; and on the 30th September 1793, being properly ſurveyed and examined, was found to be of the following deſcription: This houſe was built of old and well dried timber,—the ſize ten feet ſquare; and was covered in with a roof of dry deals: two doors and windows on each ſide of this building were ſo placed that the air had free acceſs. It was well tarred, both within and without. It was filled up to the roof with dry faggots, tar barrels, and roſin; and was even incloſed with bunches of faggots ſet up on all ſides. The fire was kindled at all the four openings at once; and in a few minutes the whole building was completely on fire, and it evidently appeared the

the flames had reached their greateſt height.

" The proceſs, for extinguiſhing this fire, was begun with a ſmall fire-engine, ſimilar to that uſed by Mr. Von Aken; and the extinction of this fire was fully effected in the ſpace of ſix minutes, if we except ſome inconſiderable fire which appeared remaining in the crevices and corners of the building, as well as amongſt the faggots, which was afterwards quenched with water. About 28 kans, (*leſs than half a hogſhead*) of the fire-extinguiſhing ingredients were uſed for this experiment.

" Afterwards another trial was made with ſix tar barrels, which were ſet in full blaze; and this fire was extinguiſhed with ſuch alertneſs, by two other particular mixtures, that no ſooner did the ſolutions reach theſe tar barrels, than the extinction of the fire was at once completely effected.

" Theſe facts are atteſted by A. P. Iggelstrom, Jeremia Moberg *preſes of the corporation of merchants*, Anders Billston *preſes of the corporation of tradeſmen and handicrafts.*"

" Again, Mr. Nyſtrom having adverti ſed in the newſpapers that he was to make another experiment of the ſame ſort, on the 16th October 1793, the following preparations were previouſly made.

" A houſe ſixteen feet ſquare was raiſed, of well ſeaſoned and dry timber; the height of the walls under the roof was ten feet; the elevation of the roof five feet perpendicular, and the doors and windows of this building, were ſo placed, one oppoſite to another, that the air had free acceſs. It was tarred all over, both inſide and out, and filled with faggots and tar barrels: moreover, the outſide of this houſe was covered with bunches of tarred faggots. The building, thus erected, was ſet on fire under a violent ſtorm of wind, by which means the power of the flames was doubled, and had acquired much additional force. When it was in full blaze, the extinction of the fire was begun with a ſmall engine, whoſe leather pipe was only one fourth of an inch diameter, which nevertheleſs produced ſuch an effect, that the fire-extinguiſhing ſolution no ſooner reached the houſe, than the force of the fire was immediately diminiſhed. The engine during the operation broke, and had to be repaired, which occaſioned a delay of four minutes, for which reaſon the complete extinction of the fire was not effected, till the expiry of fourteen minutes: but if we deduct the four minutes loſt, the time taken in extinguiſhing this fire was really no more than ten minutes.

" The compoſition uſed on this occaſion conſiſted of 15 kans herring-pickle, 15 kans red ochre, or the reſiduum of acqua fortis, to which were added $7\frac{1}{2}$ kans of water. Of this compoſition 60 kans, (*two-thirds of a hogſhead,*) were expended.

" Afterwards fire was ſet to 18 barrels, tarred both without and within, which, in the ſame way as the houſe, burned with the greateſt violence; notwithſtanding which, the extinction thereof was carried into execution with a compoſition conſiſting of one part herring-pickle, to one and one-half parts gray lime, without the addition of any water. And this compoſition appeared ſo powerful that the fire of the 18 tarred barrels was extinguiſhed in the ſpace of about half a minute of time. That all theſe tranſactions, as above recited, really and truly paſſed in our preſence, we hereby certify.

(Signed) C. A. Wachtmeister, *Lieutenant Colonel Marchal.* T. G. Stromfeldt, *Governor of the province.* N. F. Jernfeldtz, *Lieutenant Colonel in his Majeſty's ſervice.*"

Norrkoping, 16th October 1793.

We ſhall, probably, hereafter have an opportunity of conſidering this matter more fully, and enquiring into the cauſes of the phenomena, and into nature of the materials uſed.—For other particulars, regarding theſe experiments, we refer to the pamphlet.

CHARACTER OF THE MODERN TURKS.

AUTHENTIC deſcriptions of the manners, cuſtoms, and character of nations have always been well received,

it is by ſuch that the picture of the general hiſtory of man muſt be filled up Notwithſtanding the eager and anxious deſire ſo manifeſt for this ſpecies of information, it may ſeem ſurpriſing that we ſhould be ſo much in the dark with regard to the character and manners of the Turks. Their well known reſerve to ſtrangers, and contempt for foreign cuſtoms, added to the peculiarity of their laws, and the difficulty of acquiring a ſufficient acquaintance with their language, may account for the fact. It is with no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction that we now ſee a more intimate connection formed between this country and Turkey: philoſophy as well as our commerce muſt profit with it; it is not to be doubted, reap much advantage from it. In order to give our readers ſome idea of that people, we ſhall preſent them with the following character, extracted from the Travels of that judicious obſerver Mr. Watkins, being the leaſt we are poſſeſſed of.

"There is no people in Europe whoſe manners are ſo barbarous as thoſe of the Turks. This is the effect of their religion, which, to preſerve itſelf by the ignorance of its diſciples, teaches them that to relinquiſh the cuſtoms of their anceſtors is apoſtacy, and to adopt thoſe of the Chriſtians, ſin. The refinement of the Greeks whom they conquered and enſlaved was deſpiſed; ſo that they are ſtill as rude and illiterate as in the time of Othman. Their better qualities do not proceed from reaſon and a ſenſe of moral rectitude; for although they think juſtice and charity neceſſary virtues, they confine the exerciſe of them to themſelves, believing (as their hiſtories will inform you) that no treaties with infidels are binding. Their charity indeed to brute animals, or I ſhould rather ſay the abuſe of it, is productive of the greateſt nuiſance in Conſtantinople, which ſwarms with dogs. Theſe animals are not the property of individuals, but nouriſhed by all, and their litters are never deſtroyed. I remember to have ſeen a man at Baſil in Switzerland, whoſe only occupation was to feed the cats of the town, a conſiderable income being left by a charitable old lady for that purpoſe. Laſt week, as I ſtood on a wharf of Tophannah, a Turk came up to an Italian ſailor who had a canary bird in a cage for ſale, and having conſidered it attentively, enquired the price. The Italian ſaw that he intended an act of charity, and in conſequence *all-Italiana*, made a moſt exorbitant demand. The Muſſulman was indignant, and left it; but he had not proceeded far ere he ſtopped and reflected, turned ſuddenly about, gave the ſailor the money, and the bird its liberty. I was not altogether convinced of the utter barbariſm of this people until I found they had no muſic among them. That ſweet ſcience, which beats ſuch irreſiſtible dominion over the paſſions of moſt men, is to them unknown. They abhor Italian harmony, and have no other inſtruments than a pipe and great drum, the ſounds of which are moſt diſcordant and noiſy. Painting and ſtatuary are forbidden by their law, and you will ſuppoſe how little poetry, or indeed any other literary compoſition is cultivated, among a nation in which learning is thought of ſo little conſequence, that the Capoudan Paſha can neither read nor write. When I firſt beheld the Turks ſitting at their doors inattentive to every thing but their coffee and pipe, I conſidered them an indolent people, but ſoon found, that in employment no men could be more active. They are a nation of good horſemen, but not ſo good as the Arabians, who teach them the art of riding. In their mock combats between two on horſeback, called *jerid*, the greateſt addreſs is diſplayed in wheeling on full gallop, retreating, purſuing, and darting their ſticks at each other. I really think that in a ſkirmiſh of cavalry, they would vanquiſh any troops in the world. Their religion, which commands them to abſtain from wine, and to waſh themſelves before prayers, has made them temperate and clean. The predeſtinarian faith it inculcates, inſpires them with contempt of danger, inſomuch that the true Muſſulman is at all times ready to ruſh into battle, or to carry in his arms one infected with the plague, believing that an hour is appointed, before which his exiſtence

iſſence cannot terminate. Every Turk has an idea that fate may make him vizier, and indeed when you recollect that there are no hereditary honours but in the ſultan line, and that miniſters are often taken from the loweſt claſſes, the probability of the event makes the ſuppoſition not unreaſonable. They have little or no ſociety but their women. Every man may have as many wives and miſtreſſes as he can maintain. I was much ſurpriſed at the appearance of their females, who ſeem ſtuffed in bags of green cloth. To conceal their faces, they wear two white handkerchiefs, one tied round their heads from the chin to the eyes, and another to cover the forehead, &c. When they paſs a Frank they often pinch, and call him *jawr*. Of this I was previouſly adviſed and cautioned not to look at them. The other day, however, having followed a poor creature in the plague to the doors of the hoſpital, I walked into one of the burying grounds (of which there are ſo many, that the environs of the city are covered with tomb ſtones). As I ſtood there, enjoying the incomparable proſpect, two Turkiſh women came up to look at me, and having gazed ſome time, took off and examined my hat. One of them was young, and by her eyes ſeemed beautiful. They talked to me, but I made ſigns that their language was unintelligible, and fearful of my ſituation from the jealouſy of the Turks, bowed and haſtily retired. You will readily believe that the minds of a nation, ſo unenlightened, ſo bigoted, and ſo prejudiced as the Turks, are loaded with thoſe bad qualities that debaſe human nature, particularly pride, contempt of foreigners, oppreſſion, and avarice: the laſt of theſe ſurpriſed me more than any other, becauſe I found the people opulent, and poſſeſſed of Greek ſlaves to do all their menial work; but ſo it is, that every one of them, from the higheſt to the loweſt, may be corrupted by money. I lament theſe evils the more, becauſe they are the effects of religion and ignorance. Were it poſſible to annihilate their faith, and introduce a ſpirit of enquiry and the love of learning among them, they would become as great and powerful in theſe enlightened times, as they were in the fifteenth century. They would new-model their government, mix in the politics of Europe, ſend ambaſſadors to foreign courts, and give diſcipline to their fleets and armies; inſtead of being as they are, the ſlaves of a deſpot and his miniſters, ignorant of all tranſactions but their own, watched and betrayed by ſtrangers, and vanquiſhed by their enemies, to whom they in vain oppoſe numbers without order, and valour without prudence."

ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.

COULD that kind of love be kept alive, through the marriage ſtate, which makes the charms of a ſingle one, the ſovereign good would no longer be ſought for; in the union of two faithful lovers it would be found: But reaſon ſhews us that this is impoſſible, and experience informs us, that it ever was ſo; we muſt preſerve it as long, and ſupply it as happily, as we can.

When your preſent violence of paſſion, however, ſubſides, and a more cool and tranquil affection takes its place, be not haſty to cenſure yourſelf as indifferent, or to lament yourſelf as unhappy; you have loſt that only which it was impoſſible to retain; and it were graceleſs, amid the pleaſures of a proſperous ſummer, to regret the bloſſoms of a tranſient ſpring. Neither unwarily condemn your bride's inſipidity, till you have recollected, that no object however ſublime, no ſound however charming, can continue to tranſport us with delight, when they no longer ſtrike us with novelty. The ſkill to renovate the powers of pleaſing is ſaid, indeed, to be poſſeſſed by ſome women in an eminent degree, but the artifices of of maturity are ſeldom ſeen to adorn the innocence of youth; you have made your choice, and ought to approve it.

Satiety follows quick upon the heels of poſſeſſion: And to be happy, we muſt always have ſomething in view. The perſon of your lady is already all your own, and will not grow more pleaſing in

you

your eyes, I doubt, though the reſt of your ſex will think her handſome for theſe dozen years. Turn therefore all your intention to her mind, which will daily grow brighter by poliſhing. Study ſome eaſy ſcience together, and acquire a ſimilarity of taſtes, while you enjoy a community of pleaſures. You will, by theſe means, have many images in common, and be freed from the neceſſity of ſeparating, to find amuſement? nothing is ſo dangerous to wedded love, as the poſſibility of either being happy out of the company of the other; endeavour, therefore, to cement the preſent intimacy on every ſide; let your wife never be kept ignorant of your income, your expences, your friendſhips, or averſions; let her know your very faults, but make them amiable by your virtues; conſider all concealment as a breach of fidelity: Let her never have any thing to find out in your character, and remember, that from the moment one of the partners turns ſpy on the other, they have commenced a ſtate of hoſtility.

Seek not happineſs in ſingularity, and dread a refinement of wiſdom as a deviation into folly. Liſten not to theſe ſages, who adviſe you always to ſcorn the counſel of a woman, and if you comply with her requeſts pronounce you to be wife-ridden. Think not any privation, except of poſitive evil, an excellence, and do not congratulate yourſelf that your wife is not a learned lady, that ſhe never touches a card, or is wholly ignorant how to make a pudding. Cards, cookery, and learning, are all good in their places, and may be uſed with advantage.

I ſaid that the perſon of your lady would not grow more pleaſing to you: But pray let her never ſuſpect that it grows leſs ſo. That a woman will pardon an affront to her underſtanding much ſooner than to her perſon, is well known; nor will any of us contradict the aſſertion. All our attainments, all our arts, are employed to gain and keep the heart of man; and what mortification can exceed the diſappointment, if the end be not obtained? There is no reproof, however pointed, no puniſhment however ſevere, that a woman of ſpirit will not prefer to neglect; and if ſhe can endure it without complaint, it only proves that ſhe means to make herſelf amends, by the attention of others, for the ſlights of her huſband. For this, and for every reaſon, it behoves a married man not to let his politeneſs fail, though his ardour may abate, but to retain, at leaſt, that general civility towards his own lady, which he is ſo willing to pay every other, and not ſhew his wife that every man in company can treat her with more complaiſance, than he who ſo often vowed to her eternal fondneſs.

It is not my opinion that a young woman ſhould be indulged in every wild wiſh of her gay heart or giddy head; but contradictions may be ſoftened by domeſtic kindneſs, and quiet pleaſures ſubſtituted in the place of noiſy ones. Public amuſements are not, indeed, ſo expenſive as is ſometimes imagined, but they tend to alienate the minds of married people from each other. A well-choſen ſociety of friends and acquaintance, more eminent for virtue and good ſenſe, than for gaiety and ſplendour, where the converſation of the day may afford comment for the evening, ſeems the moſt rational pleaſure we can enjoy: and to this, a game at cards now and then gives an additional reliſh.

A word or two on jealouſy may not be amiſs; for, though not a failing of the preſent age's growth, yet the ſeeds of it are too certainly ſown in every boſom for us to neglect it as a fault of no conſequence. If you are ever tempted to be jealous, watch your wife narrowly, but never teaze her; tell her your jealouſy, but conceal your ſuſpicion; let her, in ſhort, be ſatisfied that it is only your odd temper, and even troubleſome attachment, that makes you follow her; but let her not dream that you ever doubted her virtue, even for a moment. If ſhe is diſpoſed towards jealouſy of you, let me beſeech you to be always explicit with her, and never myſterious; be above delighting in her pain, nor do your buſineſs, nor pay your viſits, with an air of concealment, when all you are doing might as well be proclaimed in the pariſh veſtry. *Mrs. Piozzi.*

STATE PAPERS.

DENMARK.

NOTE *of the Foreign Miniſters to M. Bernſtorff.*

"THE Miniſters of the Powers at war with France, at the Court of his Daniſh Majeſty, having been made acquainted with a paper printed and addreſſed to the Daniſh merchants, ſigned by M. Grouvelle, ſtyling himſelf Miniſter-Plenipotentiary of the *ſoi diſant* French Republic, have the honour to tranſmit a copy of it to his excellency the Count de Bernſtorff, praying him to be pleaſed to inform them, whether the paper is authentic and authoriſed; and if, in reality, the ſaid Grouvelle is acknowledged by his Daniſh Majeſty in that character, as this public act makes them preſume.

(Signed) J. FAGEL, D. HAILES, GOLTZ, BREUNNER, KNUDENER, MUSQUIZ.

Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1793."

ANSWER *of the Daniſh Miniſter.*

"HAVING given an account to the King, my maſter, of the Note tranſmitted to me on the 13th inſt. by the Miniſters of the Powers at war with France, his Majeſty has ordered me to anſwer, that he had ſeen in the Note, with pain, a proof of that diſtruſt for which he was conſcious he had given no occaſion; that, if it was notorious that the National Convention had appointed M. Grouvelle miniſter-plenipotentiary in Denmark, it was equally known, that he had neither been received nor acknowledged in Denmark in that quality; and ſuch an acknowledgement, which by its nature is a public act, could not but be generally known. His Majeſty, always faithful to his declarations, cannot and ought not to be ſuſpected of having any intention of failing in them. I ought to make one remark—no truth is more evident, nor more univerſally acknowledged, than this, that nobody can be anſwerable for the actions of another; and ſtill more, when it relates to a ſtep unforeſeen, unknown, and with which it was impoſſible to have any concern. (Signed) BERNSTORFF.

Copenhagen, Dec. 18, 1793."

REPLY *of the Britiſh Miniſter.*

"The Note of the Count de Bernſtorff, in anſwer to that from the Miniſters of the Powers actually at war with France, at the court of his Daniſh Majeſty, in ſatisfying the Envoy Extraordinary of his Britannic Majeſty, individually, as to the object which had occaſioned, about eight days ago, their Note, which only contained a ſimple queſtion on the real or ſuppoſed exiſtence of a fact, implies, in the terms uſed in it, an accuſation againſt which he proteſts for himſelf (while thoſe with whom he has the honour to act may make their repreſentations on it either verbally or in writing) with the ſame emotion with which he felt how little it was merited. If it could have been believed for a moment that his Daniſh Majeſty could forget his declarations, the novelty of the fact, ſuch as the uſurpation of an active and public character, left unpuniſhed by the government, was a very juſt and natural motive for their common Note. The underſigned Miniſter is ready to avow, that he had not one equally ſtrong for ſuppoſing that it was poſſible for the King of Denmark to receive, as Plenipotentiary to His auguſt and ſacred perſon, him who undertook the office of reading, to his unhappy and innocent ſovereign, the ſentence which brought him to the ſcaffold.

(Signed) D. HAILES."

Order of Council for ſeizing American Veſſels.

The following order was iſſued for capturing American veſſels laden with the produce of the French Weſt India iſlands.

"That they ſhall ſtop and detain all ſhips laden with goods, the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying proviſions or other ſupplies for the uſe of ſuch colony, and ſhall bring the ſame with their cargoes, to legal adjudication in our Courts of Admiralty.

By his Majeſty's command,

H. DUNDAS."

There was a new Order iſſued on Jan. 8th, for which ſee p. 48.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Elements of Moral Science. By James Beattie, LL. D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mareſchal College, Aberdeen. Vol. II. 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards. Cadell, London; Creech, Edinburgh.

DR. BEATTIE deſervedly ranks high as an elegant writer, both in morals, and literature. The preſent work is highly valuable to the young ſtudent in moral ſcience, as it contains the ſubſtance of the remarks of the beſt writers, who have treated on the ſubjects which it diſcuſſes; as a ſpecimen we ſhall give one or two extracts. At the concluſion of our author's remarks on republican government he ſays—

"Republican government has produced great men; for it calls forth into action all the human faculties, and gives encouragement to military and political genius; ſo that men of theſe talents can hardly fail to make a figure in it. But, on account of the contentions that prevail in it, and are the more formidable becauſe all parties think themſelves equally entitled to ſupremacy, it does not ſeem favourable to public happineſs, nor is it friendly to private virtue. At Athens, a citizen no ſooner became eminent for great abilities, or even for great integrity, than his countrymen began to look on him as dangerous on account of his popularity, which they thought might give him too much influence; and then it was cuſtomary to baniſh him for ten years, by a vote, not of the majority of the citizens, but of ſix thouſand, not quite a third part: this was called *Oſtraciſm*, from the ſhells (*oſtraka*) on which, on thoſe occaſions, they uſed to write their votes. At Rome, the lower orders of people ſuffered incredible oppreſſion from the higher. In the latter times of the republic, and indeed not long after the beginning of it, the Romans of rank and wealth, many of them at leaſt, were immoderately attached to riches, and unmercifully ſevere in the treatment of thoſe debtors who were not able to pay; whom they often puniſhed with ſcourging and ſlavery, and ſometimes even with death.

"A republic cannot act with expedition or ſecrecy; becauſe many people muſt be conſulted before it can act at all. In modern times, therefore, when the arts of printing and navigation have promoted a rapid circulation of intelligence, a republican ſtate oppoſed to a monarchy; or a free monarchy, like Britain, oppoſed to an arbitrary one, as France formerly was; muſt labour under conſiderable diſadvantages. Accordingly, in the beginning of our wars with France, we were generally unſucceſsful; ſuch being the influence of the democratical principles of our conſtitution, that the executive power was unwilling to purſue deciſive meaſures, till it ſhould know, what could not at firſt be known, that the nation in general wiſhed it to be ſo. Whereas in France, at that time, the king was ſo abſolute, that his will, tho' individuals might murmur at it, was conſtantly ſubmitted to by the people. In reſpect of government, thoſe ancient rival nations of Rome and Carthage were on an equal footing, both being republican. Theſe conſiderations, joined to what was formerly ſaid of the natural inequality of mankind in reſpect of abilities and character, ſeem to prove, that a republic, eſpecially as the world is now conſtituted, is neither a deſirable nor a natural form of government. Such for the laſt thirty years of my life, has been my opinion; and the further I advance in the ſtudy of hiſtory and of human nature, the more I am confirmed in it. Whether ſome late revolutions will prove that I am miſtaken, time will ſhew; as yet they have not made any change in my ſentiments. If they ever ſhould, I ſhall moſt willingly acknowledge it.

"About the middle of the ſeventeenth century, a party, in England, of republicans, or rather of thoſe whoſe meaning it was to level all diſtinctions of men in political ſociety, murdered the king, aboliſhed the peerage, and endeavoured to introduce their favourite form (I know not whether to ſay) of government or of

of anarchy. But the experience of a few years proved the ſcheme to be abſurd; partly, from the impoſſibility of the thing itſelf; partly, from the ambitious views of the ringleaders in the rebellion, who, when they advanced to power, would nor return to republican equality; and partly, no doubt, from the extent of the empire, which made it impoſſible to collect the ſentiments of the whole people; and unſafe to take that for a majority, which might have only the appearance of one. Even now, there are not wanting among us, perſons, who not only affect to admire republican government, for which nobody would blame them (as ſimple admiration can do no political miſchief), but inſinuate, that our monarchy ought to be ſubverted, and a republic eſtabliſhed in its room. But before this conceit, ſo fraught with confuſion, robbery, and maſſacre, be allowed to influence a quiet Chriſtian, or a prudent man, he will ſeriouſly conſider, whether a republic, or ſuch a conſtitution as the Britiſh, be, in theſe days, and in this part of the world, the preferable form of policy; whether, and on what occaſions, the religion of the New Teſtament authoriſes the deſtruction of lawful rulers and dutiful ſubjects; and how far the teachers of this doctrine may be actuated by diſappointed ambition, a turbulent ſpirit, attachment to a party or to a theory, envy of thoſe in ſuperior ſtation, or a deſire to gain either a name by vending paradoxes, or popularity by endeavouring to provoke the cenſure of the law.—To clamour againſt the inequality of conditions in monarchical government, may be a popular topic; and among people fond of novelty and ſpeculation; and among thoſe who know not that political equality is impoſſible, and, though poſſible, would not be expedient; it may have influence. But if diverſity of ranks contribute to public good, as in monarchy (I mean free monarchy) it certainly does—to exclaim, 'Why ſhould that fellow walk before me and be called *Lord*, while I am only *Sir*, or plain *Thomas*,' is not magnanimity, but the peeviſh pride of a little mind; *qui ſtupet in titulis et imaginibus*; which, inſtead of undervaluing theſe diſtinctions, as it pretends to do, ſhews, that it admires and immoderately overvalues them.

"I have heard modern republicans declaim on the proſperity of Rome under its conſuls, and of England under Oliver Cromwell. But that the Roman republic was generally a tumultuous government, and owed its preſervation (as already obſerved) to a deſpotic principle, which happened fortunately to be interwoven in its conſtitution, is well known. And it is alſo well known, that England, in the interval between the death of Charles, and the reſtoration of his ſon, owed its proſperity, not to the freedom of its government, but to two other cauſes entirely different; to the great abilities of a few individuals, as Cromwell, Blake, and ſome others; and to the Protector's arbitrary adminiſtration. What was republican in the ſtate, if there was in it any thing republican, had no effect, at leaſt no good effect: what was deſpotical in Cromwell, happened, from the circumſtances of that time, to have very great effects. In fact, England was never leſs republican than under Cromwell."

Memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, Vol. IV. Part I. 8vo. Cadell.

Art. 5. On the impreſſion of reality attending Dramatic Repreſentations, by Dr. Aiken.

THIS paper is ingenious and entertaining, the following extracts will make the Doctor's ſyſtem, and his manner of writing known to our readers.

"Why is it that the view of a *real* ſcene of diſtreſs, in which we are not perſonally concerned, operates upon our feelings, but in conſequence of that general principle of our nature, whereby the image of human paſſions in another, excites correſponding emotions in ourſelves? *Reality* itſelf cannot operate upon us without a *medium*; and in what reſpect does the action, produced by the direct medium of the ſenſes, differ from that produced by the remoter mediums of recollection, narration, or any mod

of fictitious repreſentation? I behold a perſon ſuffering under the extremity of torture, and find myſelf highly affected at the ſpectacle. I make his feeling in ſome reſpect my own;—my fleſh creeps upon my bones, and the pain of ſympathy riſes to ſuch a degree as to become intollerable. It is now over, and that portion of human miſery has no longer an exiſtence. Still the ſcene recurs to my mind, and whenever it intrudes, all my pain is renewed, though with leſs intenſity; and this continues to be the caſe till the ideas fade away. The identity of the ſenſation is proved by the ſameneſs of the corporeal effects. If I ſhuddered and turned pale at the real ſpectacle, I do the ſame at the laſt recollections: if I ran with horror from the former, I plunge into company or buſineſs to deliver me from the latter. Now, if it be allowed that my own mind, acting upon itſelf, without the aid of external objects, be capable of creating an imaginary ſcene, indiſtinguiſhable in its effects from a real one, why ſhould not equal power be granted to thoſe artificial methods, in which reſembling, ſenſible objects are called in to aſſiſt the operations of the fancy?

"But, it may be ſaid, no one denies, as a matter of fact, the power of recollection and fictitious repreſentation to move the paſſions, and the queſtion is only, what is neceſſary to the production of this effect? Now, ſince in the caſe of a recollected ſcene, it cannot be a *belief of reality*, (for no man *believes* that the event on which he reflects, is acted over again) why ſhould *ſuch belief* have any thing more to do with the efficacy of fiction? And this reaſoning (on which Doctor Johnſon diffuſely dwells) is juſt, as far as it goes; but his error conſiſts in confounding with *proper belief*, that *impreſſion of reality*, or *temporary illuſion*, which I conceive abſolutely eſſential to account for the undoubted effects produced by all the various *imitations of action*. *Belief* is the conſequence of a reflex operation of the mind, by which we are convinced of a truth after examination or enquiry. It is, therefore, incompatible with the impreſſions of illuſion; for, as ſoon as they are examined, they are at an end. We cannot aſk ourſelves whether they are true, without diſcovering them to be falſe. But it is certain we are often ſo impreſſed with a notion, as to entertain no preſent *doubts* about it; though it is no object of our *belief*, but, on the contrary, has repeatedly been detected by us as a falſehood.

"Dr. Johnſon himſelf, ſpeaking of what he terms the *extruſion* of Gloſter's eyes in Lear, ſays, that it "ſeems an act too horid to be endured in dramatic exhibition, and ſuch as muſt always compel the mind to relieve its diſtreſs by incredulity." Does not this expreſsly imply, that a *leſs* horrid and unnatural action would paſs on the ſtage for real; and that the uſual affection of the mind, in dramatic exhibitions, is an impreſſion of reality? *Hiſtorical incredulity* cannot be here meant; for how are we ſure that the ſtory was *not* true? beſides, we read with intollerable tranquility of facts ſtill more ſhocking. It muſt then be the "*incredulus odi*" of Horace,—a reſolution to diſcard and reject what ſo much pains us. Horace did not diſbelieve that Medea had murdered her children; but when the fact was repreſented to him, in a viſible diſplay, the horror he felt made him refuſe to admit it as a true ſcene."

"Attend me next to the *theatre*. I go, it is acknowledged, with the full conviction that the place is Drury-lane, and that the actors are merely players, repreſenting a fiction for their own emolument. Nay, I go with the avowed purpoſe of ſeeing a favourite actreſs in a particular character. The curtain draws up, and after ſome preparation, enters Mrs. Siddons in Belvidera. The firſt employment of my mind is to criticiſe her performance; and I admire the juſtneſs of her action, and the unequalled expreſſiveneſs of her tones and looks. The play proceeds, and I am made privy to a horrid plot. With this, domeſtic diſtreſſes are mingled, involving the two moſt intereſting characters in the piece. By

degrees

degrees, I loſe ſight of Mrs. Siddons in her proper perſon, and only view her in the aſſumed ſhape of Belvidera. I ceaſe to criticiſe her, but give way, with full ſoul, to all the ſentiments of love, tenderneſs, and anxiety which ſhe utters. As the cataſtrophe advances, the accumulated diſtreſs and anguiſh lay faſt hold on my heart: I ſob, weep, am almoſt choaked with the mixed emotions of pity, terror, and apprehenſion, and totally forget the theatre, the actors, and the audience, till, perhaps, my attention to preſent objects is recalled by the ſcreams or ſwooning of a neighbour, ſtill more affected than myſelf. Shall the cold critic now tell me, I am ſure you do not *believe* Mrs. Siddons to be Belvidera, and therefore you can only be affected in conſequence of "the reflection that the evils before you are evils to which yourſelf may be expoſed—you rather lament the poſſibility than ſuppoſe the preſence of miſery." The identity of Belvidera is out of the queſtion; for who was Belvidera? and certainly my own liability to evils, ſome of them impoſſible to happen to me, and others highly improbable, is the fartheſt thing from my thoughts: beſides, were the effect of a ſpectacle of diſtreſs dependant on this principle, it would be equally requiſite in the real, as in the fictitious ſcene. What I feel is *genuine ſympathy*, ſuch as by a law of my nature ever reſults from the image of a ſuffering fellow-creature, by whatſoever means ſuch an image is excited. The more powerfully it is impreſſed on my imagination, and the more completely it baniſhes all other ideas, either of ſenſe or reflection, the more perfect is its effect; and reality has no advantage in this reſpect over fiction, as long as the temporary illuſion produced by the latter continues. That ſuch an *illuſion* ſhould take place at the theatre, where every circumſtance art can invent, has been employed to favour it, cannot be thought extraordinary, after it has been ſhewn, that a ſcene of the mind's own creation can effect it.

"And for what end, but that of deception, are ſuch pains taken in adjuſting the ſcenery, dreſſes, decorations, &c. to as near a reſemblance as poſſible of reality?—Why might not the piece be as well read in the cloſet, as repreſented on the ſtage, if all its effect depended on the pleaſing modulation of language, prompting juſt reflections on life and manners? Some effect, doubtleſs, is produced by a tragedy *read;* but this is exactly in proportion to the dramatic powers of the reader, and the ſtrength of imagination in the hearer; and always falls much ſhort of that of a perfect repreſentation on the ſtage.

"But, ſays the critic, "the delight of tragedy proceeds from a conſciouſneſs of fiction; if we thought murders and treaſons real, they would pleaſe no more." *Delight* is not the word by which I would chuſe to denote thoſe ſenſations in the deeper ſcenes of tragedy, which often ariſe to ſuch a pitch of intenſity, as to be really and exquiſitely painful. I no not here mean to enter into an enquiry concerning the ſource of the intereſt we take in ſpectacles of terror and diſtreſs. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that juſt the ſame difficulty here occurs in reality, as in fiction. Every awful and terrific ſcene, from an eruption of Ætna, or an attack on Gibraltar, to a ſtreet-fire, or a boxing-match, is gazed at by aſſembled multitudes. In hiſtories, is it not the page of battles, "treaſons and murders," on which we dwell with moſt avidity? I do not heſitate to aſſert, that we never behold with *pleaſure*, in fictitious repreſentation, what we ſhould not have viewed with a ſimilar ſenſation in real action. The truth is, that many of the tragic diſtreſſes are ſo blended with lofty and heroic ſentiments, that the impreſſion of ſorrow for the ſufferer, is loſt in applauſe and admiration."

A Journal, during a reſidence in France from the beginning of Auguſt, to the middle of December, 1792. By John Moore, M. D. Vol. II. 8vo.

TO give our readers ſome idea of the manner of this popular writer, we ſhall ſelect from this volume the very affecting

account he has given of the proceedings in Paris, at the execution of the king.

"THE day before his execution, the king gave to one of the commiſſioners a letter addreſſed to Mr. Edgeworth, who was the perſon he wiſhed to attend him in his laſt moments.

Mr. Edgeworth's father was originally a Proteſtant clergyman of a good family in Ireland, who was converted to the Roman Catholic religion, and had eſtabliſhed himſelf in France, where he bred his ſon as an eccleſiaſtic, in the faith which he himſelf preferred. The ſon recommended himſelf ſo much by his good conduct and excellent character, that he was choſen by the Princeſs Elizabeth as her confeſſor; by which means he became known to, and highly eſteemed by, the king; of which he gave the ſtrongeſt proof, by ſending for him on this awful occaſion.

The king's letter was carried to Mr. Edgeworth by three ſoldiers, ſent by the council of the *commune*. The contents of the letter were requeſting his attendance; but if he found himſelf, from apprehenſion of the conſequence, or any other cauſe, averſe to come, entreating him to find another prieſt who had not the ſame reluctance.

Mr. Edgeworth informed the ſoldiers, that he would attend them directly to the Temple. His mother and ſiſter were then at a ſmall diſtance from Paris; he deſired Madame d'Argouge, a relation with whom he lived when in town, not to inform them of what had happened, becauſe he ſaw that lady herſelf greatly alarmed, and feared that ſhe might communicate her apprehenſions to them.

Mr. Edgeworth was conducted firſt before the council in the Temple, and then to the king. On his being introduced, he inſtantly ſhewed ſuch marks of reſpect and ſenſibility as affected the unfortunate prince ſo much, that he burſt into tears, and was for ſome moments unable to ſpeak: at length he ſaid, "Excuſe me, Mr. Edgeworth, I have not been accuſtomed of late to the company of men like you."

After paſſing ſome time with his confeſſor, the king thought he had acquired ſufficient fortitude to bear an interview with his family. The queen, princeſs Elizabeth, with the prince and princeſs-royal, were conducted to his apartment. They continued near three hours together. No tragic poet has imagined a ſcene more affecting than what was realized at this interview. The actors, ſo lately placed in the moſt brilliant ſituation that the world can give—hurried from the ſummit of human ſplendor to the depth of human miſery. A ſiſter, children, and a wife, in a priſon, taking their laſt leave of a brother, father, and huſband, rendered more dear than ever by his paſt ſufferings, their common calamity, and the dreadful fate awaiting him the following day.

The king, though affected at different times beyond the power of expreſſion, retained his recollection to the laſt. When they were to ſeparate, the princeſs Elizabeth mentioned their hopes of ſeeing him again in the morning. He allowed her to expect it. The queen could liſten to no words of comfort. No conſideration could prevent her from pouring forth her indignation, in the moſt violent expreſſions, againſt the enemies of her huſband. In the bitterneſs of her ſoul ſhe beat her breaſt and tore her hair; and her ſcreams were heard at intervals, all that night of agony and horror.

After his family had withdrawn, the king remained for ſome time with his eyes fixed on the ground without ſpeaking; then with a profound ſigh he pronounced, "Ce moment etoit terrible."

I have it from the beſt authority, that after his family were withdrawn, the miſery of his own fate did not engroſs his mind ſo entirely as to exclude all ſolicitude for the fate of others; he enquired, in a moſt affectionate manner of Mr. Edgeworth, for ſeveral whom he conſidered as his friends, and particularly for the eccleſiaſtics, who had been perſecuted with the greateſt cruelty; and expreſſed ſatisfaction at hearing that many of them had eſcaped to England, where they were received with kindneſs and hoſpitality.

Mr. Edgeworth prevailed on him to go to bed four hours.

He

He roſe at five; and expreſſing an inclination to hear maſs, Mr. Edgeworth informed the council, who were ſitting in the Temple, of the king's requeſt. Some difficulties were made, which Mr. Edgeworth removed, ſaying, that the uſual ornaments and all that was neceſſary for the ceremony could be procured from a neighbouring church.

Mr. Edgeworth ſhewing great ſolicitude that the king ſhould be gratified, one of the commiſſioners ſaid, he had heard of people who had been poiſoned taking the ſacrament.

To this horrid inſinuation Mr. Edgeworth made no other reply, than by calmly reminding him that the committee were to procure the hoſt.

What was neceſſary was provided. Mr. Edgeworth ſaid maſs, and adminiſtered the ſacrament to the king; and then mentioned that his family expected to ſee him before he left the Temple. The king, fearing that he had not ſufficient firmneſs for a ſecond interview, wiſhed to ſpare them the agony of ſuch a ſcene, and therefore declined it.

At half an hour after eight Santerre came, and informed him that he had received orders to conduct him to the place of execution. After paſſing three minutes in private with his confeſſor, he came to the outer-room where Santerre had remained, and addreſſing him ſaid, "Marchons, je ſui pret." In deſcending to the court, he begged the commiſſioners to recommend certain perſons who were in his ſervice to the *commune*; after which, not imagining that Mr. Edgeworth intended to accompany him any further, he was bidding him adieu. But the other ſaid, his attendance was not over. "What," ſaid the king, "do you intend to adhere to me ſtill?"—"Yes," replied the confeſſor, "to the laſt."

The king walked through the court with a firm ſtep, and entered the mayor's coach, followed by Mr. Edgeworth, a municipal officer, and two officers of the national guards.

The king recited the prayers for perſons in the agonies of death, during the conveyance from the Temple to the Place de la Revolution, formerly the Place de Louis XV.

When the carriage ſtopped at the ſcaffold, the king ſaid, "Nous voici done arrive." He pulled off his coat, unbuttoned the neck of his ſhirt, aſcended the ſcaffold with ſteadineſs, and ſurveyed for a few moments the immenſe multitude; then approaching the edge, as there was a good deal of noiſe, he made a motion with his hand for ſilence, which inſtantly took place; then ſpeaking with a raiſed voice, he ſaid, "Francais, je meurs innocent. Je pardonne a tous mes ennemis, et je ſouhaite que la France"——

Santerre, who was on horſeback near the ſcaffold, made a ſignal for the drums to beat, and for the executioners to perform their office. The king's voice was drowned in the noiſe of the drums.

Three executioners then approached to ſeize him: at the ſight of a cord, with which one of them attempted to tie his arms, the king for the firſt time ſhewed ſigns of indignation, and as if he was going to reſiſt. Mr Edgeworth put him in mind, that the Saviour of mankind had allowed his arms to be tied: he no ſooner pronounced this, then the king became paſſive as a lamb. The executioner laid hold of him, and placed him on the guillotine. The confeſſor then kneeling with his face near to that of the king pronounced aloud, "Enfant de Saint Louis, montez au ciel." The blow was given. Mr. Edgeworth's face was ſprinkled with the king's blood. The executioner walked round the ſcaffold, holding up the head to be ſeen by the people. A few, who had probably been hired for the purpoſe, cried, "Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique!"

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A Diſſertation on Anecdotes. By the author of Curioſities of Literature. 8vo. 2s. *Kearſley and Murray*, 1793.

'After having given to the world two volumes of entertaining and intereſting anecdotes, the writer, now before us, endeavours to prove that anecdotes are not to be conſidered *merely* as literary amuſements; that they are really of much higher importance; and that it is the fault either of the compiler or of the reader when they are looked upon as only the lounging *poſſeſtems* of an idle hour:——'All the world,' ſays he, 'read anecdotes; but not many with reflection, and ſtill fewer with taſte. To moſt, one anecdote reſembles another; a little unconnected ſtory that is heard, that pleaſes, and is forgotten. Yet when anecdotes are not merely tranſcribed, but animated by judicious reflections, they recal others of a kindred nature: one ſuggeſts another; and the whole ſeries is made to illuſtrate ſome topic that gratifies curioſity, or impreſſes on the mind ſome intereſting concluſion in the affairs of human life.' *Eng. Rev.*

EDINBURGH.

Thoughts on the nature and cure of Typhus. By James Wood, M. D. at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, 2s. 6d. *Hill.*

The Hiſtory of Iſaac Jenkins, and of the ſickneſs of Sarah his wife, and their three children, 4d.

The trial of William Skirving before the High Court of Juſticiary on the 6th, and 7th, of January, on an indictment for Sedition. With a head, 2s. *Robertſon.*

The Progreſs of the Chriſtian Religion, a Sermon preached before the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, May 30, 1793. By Thomas Hardy D. D. Regius Prof. of Divinity, and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. 8vo. *Gray.*

Franconia: French madneſs; or the Travels of the D—l and Folly in France, Leige, &c. Tranſlated from the French, 2s. 6d. boards. *A. Guthrie.*

POETRY.

POETRY.

ODE FOR THE YEAR M,DCC,XCIV.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

I.

NURTUR'D in ſtorms the infant year
Comes in terrific glory forth,
Earth meets him wrapp'd in mantle drear,
And the loud tempeſt ſings his birth.
Yet 'mid the elemental ſtrife
Brood the rich germs of vernal life.
Frore January's iron reign,
And the dark month's ſucceeding train
The renovated glebe prepare
For genial May's ambroſial air,
For fruits that glowing Summer yields,
For laughing Autumn's golden fields;
And the ſtout ſwain whoſe frame deſies
The driving ſtorm, the hoſtile ſkies,
While his keen plough-ſhare turns the ſtubborn ſoil,
Knows plenty only ſprings the juſt reward of toil.

II.

Then if fell war's tempeſtuous ſound
Swell far and wide with louder roar,
If ſtern th' avenging nations round
Threaten yon fate devoted ſhore,
Hope points to gentler hours again,
When peace ſhall re-aſſume her reign.
Yet never o'er his timid head
Her laſting olive ſhall be ſpread,
Whoſe breaſt inglorious woos her charms,
When Fame, when Juſtice calls to arms.—
While Anarchy's infuriate brood,
Their garments dy'd with guiltleſs blood,
With Titan rage blaſpheming try
Their impious battle 'gainſt the ſky,
Say ſhall Britannia's gen'rous ſons embrace
In folds of amity the Harpy race,
Or aid the ſword that coward fury rears,
Red with the widow's blood, wet with the orphan's tears?

III.

But though her martial thunders fall
Vindictive o'er oppreſſion's haughty creſt,
Awake to pity's ſuaſive call,
She ſpreads her buckler o'er the ſuffering breaſt.
From ſeas that roll by Gallia's ſouthmoſt ſteep,
From the rich iſles that crown th' Atlantic deep,
The plaintive ſigh, the heart-felt groan
Are wafted to her Monarch's throne;
Open to mercy, prompt to ſave,
His ready navies plough the yielding wave,
The ruthleſs arm of ſavage licenſe awe,
And guard the ſacred reign of freedom and of law.

TO MY CANDLE.

BY PETER PINDAR.

THOU lone companion of the ſpectred night,
I wake amid thy friendly-watchful light,
To ſteal a precious hour from lifeleſs ſleep—
Hark, the wild uproar of the winds; and hark,
Hell's genius roams the regions of the dark,
And ſwells the thund'ring horrors of the deep.

From cloud to cloud the pale moon hurrying flies;
Now blacken'd, and now flaſhing through her ſkies
But all is ſilence here—beneath thy beam,
I own I labour for the voice of praiſe—
For who would ſink in dull Oblivion's ſtream?
Who would not live in ſongs of diſtant days?

Thus while I wond'ring pauſe o'er Shakeſpear's page,
I mark, in viſions of delight, the Sage,
High o'er the wrecks of man, who ſtands ſublime;
A column in the melancholy waſte,
(Its cities humbled, and its glories paſt)
Majeſtic, mid the ſolitude of Time.

Yet now to ſadneſs let me yield the hour;
Yes, let the hours of pureſt friendſhip ſhow'r.

I view, alas! what ne'er ſhould die,
A Form, that wakes my deepeſt ſigh;
A form that feels of Death the leaden ſleep—
Deſcending to the realms of ſhade,
I view a pale-ey'd panting maid;
I ſee the Virtues o'er their fav'rite weep.

Ah! could the Muſe's ſimple pray'r
Command the envied trump of Fame,
Oblivion ſhould Eliza ſpare:
A world ſhould echo with her name.

Art thou departing too, my trembling friend?
Ah! draws thy little luſtre to its end?
Yes, on thy frame, Fate too ſhall fix her ſeal—
O let me, penſive, watch thy pale decay!
How faſt that frame, ſo tender, wears away!
How faſt thy life the reſtleſs minutes ſteal!

How ſlender now, alas! thy thread of fire!
Ah, falling, falling, ready to expire!
In vain thy ſtruggles—all will ſoon be o'er—
At life thou ſnatcheſt with an eager leap:
Now round I ſee thy flame ſo feeble creep,
Faint, leſs'ning quiv'ring, glimm'ring—now no more!

Thus ſhall the ſons of ſcience ſink away,
And thus of Beauty fade the faireſt flow'r—
For where's the giant, who to Time ſhall ſay,
"Deſtructive tyrant, I arreſt thy power."

LAUTRECIO AND ISAURA,

A TALE;

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF FLORIAN.

BY MR. HOOLE.

In fam'd Thoulouſe a virgin dwelt,
Iſaura was the fair-one's name.
Whoſe charms the young Lautrecio felt,
And ſhe return'd his conſtant flame,

But deaf to prayers, their parents ſtern
The ties of mutual love oppoſe:
Ah! thus muſt hearts unpitied burn,
And love but ſpring to nouriſh woes?

Alphonſo, fair Iſaura's ſire,
For her another ſpouſe decrees;
But true to love's firſt blameleſs fire,
She falls and claſps her parents' knees.

"Still, ſtill, thy angry threats purſue,
'Till both with life and grief I part:
To thee a daughter's life is due—
But ah! Lautrecio claims my heart."

Her aged ſire, whoſe ruthleſs mind
Not love but vengeful paſſion ſway'd,
With galling chains the maid confin'd,
And to a dungeon's gloom convey'd.

Lautrecio, menac'd by his rage,
Before her priſon breathes his groans:
So, near his partner's wiry cage,
The feather'd ſongſter gently moans.

It chanc'd one night, Iſaura fair
Her lover's plaintive ſorrow hears:
Swift to the grate ſhe flies, and there
Beſpeaks him thus with ſtreaming tears:

"My heart's dear choice! aſſuage thy pains,
Still for my truth diſmiſs thy care:
And know I lightly feel theſe chains,
Since 'tis for thee theſe chains I wear.

"Submit me now to Fortune's rage,
And thou to Philip's court remove;
There let thy valorous deeds engage
The prince to aid our faithful love.

"But ere thou goeſt, my hand beſtows
This only pledge my truth to bind:
Memorial ſweet! the faireſt roſe,
The hyacinth and violet join'd.

"The wild roſe is the flower I prize,
My favourite hue the violet ſhews;
And well the hyacinth ſupplies
An emblem of my boſom's woes.

"Theſe flowers, to which my lips I ſeal,
Shall moiſten'd with my tears remain,
And theſe for ever ſhall reveal
Our loves, alas! exchang'd in vain."

She ſaid, and through the grated frame
The token to her lover threw.
When ſudden lo! Alphonſo came,
And ſnatch'd her trembling from his view.

To France Lautrecio ſpeeds his way,
But meditates a ſwift return;
While conſcious ſhades his grief betray,
As echoes round Iſaura mourn.

Full ſoon he hears that waſting war
On every ſide for valour calls,
That England's hero (fam'd afar)
Had cloſe beſieg'd his native walls.

Lautrecio now returns in haſte,
And ſoon his feet the fortreſs gain;
He ſees the brave Thouloufians chac'd
In heaps before the hoſtile train.

One warrior ſole, with noble fire
Reſiſts, nor ſhrinks from death, diſmay'd,
'Twas fair Iſaura's ancient ſire;
Lautrecio flies to yield him aid.

He whirls his ſword, he ſhouts, he ſaves—
Himſelf the warrior's bulwark ſtands;
Though wounded ſore, the foe he braves,
And ſcatters Edward's routed bands.

But death, alas! his wound purſues,
In honour's field Lautrecio lies;
Alphonſo turning thence he views,
And calls him thus with feeble cries:

"Relentleſs ſire of her I love,
In me thy pride a ſon diſdain'd;
And thus reveng'd, I joy to prove
That fate which has thy ſafety gain'd.

"Yet grant at leaſt the prayer I make;
Iſaura's future griefs diſpel—
O! tell her, that I bade thee take
And bear to her my laſt farewel!

"Give her theſe flowers, bedew'd with gore,
Dear pledges of Lautrecio's bliſs;
But let my dying lips once more
Imprint on theſe an ardent kiſs."

Such words he ſpoke and breath'd his laſt;
Alphonſo mourn'd his heavy fate;
The flowers he took, and ſighing paſs'd
The direful tidings to relate.

A few ſhort days ſuffic'd to waſte
The ſad Iſaura's fleeting breath;
But firſt with trembling hand ſhe trac'd
This mournful teſtament in death:

On every year the maid decreed,
In memory of her former woes,
Each flower ſhould prove the poet's meed
Whoſe rival ſtrain moſt ſweetly flows.

Her little wealth ſhe left to frame
The myſtic flowers in ſhining gold;
And ſtill, obſervant of the dame,
Her country's ſons this cuſtom hold.

TRIAL

TRIAL OF W. SKIRVING.

January 6th, came on before the High Court of Jufticiary, at Edinburgh, the trial of William Skirving, late tenant in Dunhead, defigning himfelf of Strathruffie, refiding in Edinburgh. He was accufed, at the inftance of his Majefty's Advocate, of circulating, or caufing to be circulated, a feditious writing or paper, dated "*Dundee Bereau Meeting houfe, July* 1793." This is the fame hand-bill for which Mr. Palmer was fentenced to tranfportation. He is further charged with having been a member of a fociety denominated, "*Friends of the People*," which met at Edinburgh, October 4, 1793; and of having then compofed or written, or caufed to be compofed or written, a feditious and inflammatory hand-bill, calling upon other feditious affociations to convocate together, and holding out threatenings againft thofe who may counteract their feditious proceedings; or, at leaft, that he did recommend and approve of faid hand-bill, which, among other things, contained paffages, calling upon different denominations of the people, in its own language, "all the *rabble*," to demand, with the firm and energetic voice of juftice, the peaceable reftitution of their rights. This hand-bill alfo contained the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Skirving, for having invited focieties to join in the common caufe; and adds,

"Had certain gentlemen countenanced this affociation laft year, inftead of pledging their lives and fortunes to prompt a corrupt and ambitious Miniftry to engage in a war, which could only bring guilt and ruin on the nation, we might have been ftill enjoying uncommon profperity, and a happy underftanding amongft ourfelves as brethren. And now, if they will not manfully retract that very impolitic ftep, and immediately join their influence to the only meafure which can prevent further calamity, if not anarchy and ruin, their pledge may be forfeited, and the Friends of the People will be innocent.—By order of the Committee,

(Signed) W. SKIRVING."

The libel further ftates, that in conſequence of this hand-bill, a meeting was held at Edinburgh in October, which preſumptouſly and feditiouſly arrogated to itſelf the name of the *Britiſh Convention of the Delegates of the People, aſſociated to obtain Univerſal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments*, and that the Members of this Aſſociation did, in October, November, and December laſt, in imitation of the French Convention call each other by the name of *Citizen*; divide themſelves into *Sections*; appoint committees of various kinds, ſuch as, of *Organization*, of *Inſtructions*, of *Finance*, and of *Secrecy*; denominate their meetings *Sittings*; grant *honours of ſittings*; and inſcribe their minutes with *the firſt year of the Britiſh Convention*.

And that the ſaid Meeting came to various ſeditious reſolutions; among others, 'That, previous to publiſhing an addreſs to the Public, a Committee be forthwith appointed to conſider the means, and draw up the outlines of a plan of general Union and Corporation between the two nations in their purſuit of Parliamentary reform.'

Further

'*Citizen Callendar* moved, That in caſe the Miniſter bring into the Commons Houſe a motion for a Convention Bill, ſuch as was paſſed in Ireland, it ſhall be noticed immediately to the Delegates.'

"In conſequence of this motion, it was determined that a Convention of Emergency ſhould take place. This was followed by a motion,

"That a Secret Committee, of three and the Secretary, be appointed to determine the place where ſuch Convention of Emergency ſhall meet; and ſuch place ſhall remain a ſecret with them, and with the Secretary of this Convention; and that each Delegate ſhall, at the breaking up of the preſent ſeſſion, be intruſted with a ſealed letter, containing the name of the place of meeting. This letter ſhould be delivered unopened to his conſtituents: the receipt of which ſhall be acknowledged by a letter to the Secretary, preſerved in the ſame ſtate until the period ſhall arrive at which it ſhall be deemed neceſſary for the Delegates to ſet off."

off.'——Which motion was unanimouſly approved of.

"Moved, That the moment of any illegal diſperſion of the preſent Convention ſhall be conſidered as a ſummons to the Delegates to repair to the place of meeting, appointed for the Convention of Emergency by the Secret Committee; and that the Secret Committee be inſtructed to proceed without delay to fix the place of meeting.

"The Convention having conſidered the motion fully, unanimouſly reſolved the ſame, and appointed the Secret Committee to proceed as deſired.

"Moved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up a Declaration of the natural, unalienable, and impreſcriptible rights of man, and that the ſame be prefixed to the Addreſs to the People of Britain." Which motion, it appears, was afterwards referred to the Committee of Union.

"Moved, That all the Delegates who had left the Convention ſhould receive letters to return immediately, and remain at their poſts till the important buſineſs which was daily introduced into the Convention ſhould be properly diſcuſſed."

The ſaid William Skirving is further charged with having made the following motions:—

"That the Convention expreſs its ardent deſire to cultivate a more cloſe union with the Societies in England.

"That an addreſs to the public ſhould be drawn up by the Committee of Union.

"That a Committee of Finance be appointed.

"That the Delegates from the country, who may run ſhort of money by the prolongation of the buſineſs of the Convention, ſhall be ſupplied by the Treaſurer.

"That all the Members, both of the Convention, and of the Primary Societies, ſhould ſubſcribe a ſolemn league and covenant."

He is further charged with having been preſent at a meeting in Blackfriar's Wynd upon the 5th of December laſt, where the members reſiſted the authority of the Magiſtrates, who ordered them to diſperſe. A ſimilar charge is made for having reſiſted the Magiſtrates and Sheriff the following night, when attempting to diſmiſs ſaid ſociety then met in St. Patrick's Square.

The libel further charges William Skirving with having attempted to convene a meeting of the *Friends of the People* in the Cock Pit, Grafsmarket, on the 12th of December laſt, contrary to the proclamation of the Magiſtrates and Sheriff.

The libel concludes, that all, or part thereof being found proven by the verdict of an aſſize, William Skirving ought to be puniſhed with the pains of law.

When the indictment was read over, he was aſked by the Lord Juſtice Clerk whether he was guilty, or not guilty? To this he anſwered, I am conſcious of no guilt, my Lord.

Lord Juſtice Clerk—Have you any counſel.

Pannel—I have the misfortune to have none, my Lord, but ſhall do the beſt I can in my own defence.

Lord Juſtice Clerk—Would you wiſh now to have counſel?

Pannel—I would; but it might be taking any gentlemen unawares.

Mr. Solicitor General now roſe, and addreſſed himſelf to the Court. He obſerved that the hand-bill for which Mr. Palmer was ſentenced to tranſportation, is the very ſame which the pannel is accuſed of having circulated, and which, in the former caſe was found ſeditious. He next adverted to the meetings of the Britiſh Convention, the very name of which carried ſedition along with it, for there is no Britiſh Convention in this country but the two Houſes of Parliament. When this Convention, however, had met, they adopted the phraſeology of the French, and ſeemed to purſue ſimilar purpoſes. This phraſeology ſeemed connected in France with the dreadful ſcenes which have been perpetrated in that unhappy country. If the pannel can prove that the meaſures and phraſeology of that Convention were adopted to ſhow the people in this country the dreadful and diſguſting features of ſuch proceedings, that the inhabitants of Britain might take the alarm, and guard againſt the introduction of ſuch

principles

principles, this indeed would be a good defence; but, ſaid the Solicitor, I am afraid no ſuch proof will be attempted.

The Solicitor General next adverted to the motion made in the Convention for appointing a *Committee of Emergency*, and a place for their meeting. He alſo noticed the attempt made to convene a meeting in the Cock-pit, contrary to the proclamation of the Magiſtrates. Suppoſing five or ſix years ago, a number of people had marched up the ſtreets with white cockades in their hats, it was certainly criminal, but perhaps they would have been looked upon as madmen, and laughed at; but had ſuch been done in the year 1745, what would have been the caſe then? They undoubtedly would have ſuffered as treaſonable perſons. So it is, that although the law may be always the ſame, yet the circumſtances in which the country may be, will render proceedings, which are not worth notice at one ſeaſon, highly criminal at another.

When the Solicitor General had concluded,

Mr. Skirving ſaid, the Solicitor General ought to know that I am not anſwerable for the proceedings of the Britiſh Convention, who, I have no doubt, will fully juſtify themſelves when they come before your Lordſhips. He then remarked upon the indictment, where he ſaid there was many innacuracies. He read a long ſeries of obſervations from a written paper, which it is unneceſſary to detail. It was drawn up at great length, and contained remarks upon the procedure of the Magiſtrates and Sheriff in diſperſing the Britiſh Convention, and alſo ſtating that if his conduct in the whole buſineſs could be called ſedition, he gloried in being charged with ſuch ſedition. He remarked, that the meetings of the Friends of the People bore ſome reference to holy writ, and to the coming of the Lord JESUS CHRIST, where it is ſaid, "Then they that feared the Lord ſpoke often one to another."

After having made ſome more remarks of a ſimilar tendency, he called upon the Lord Advocate to define what it was he termed *Sedition*. He alſo begged to know by what law he was tried, as the indictment did not ſtate any.

The Court then delivered their opinions upon the relevancy.

Lord Eſkgrove ſaid, he had not the ſatisfaction of agreeing with the panel in his objections to the relevancy of the indictment; as to the particular law on which he is to be tried, and which he required to be informed of, his Lordſhip ſaid, that there were many crimes tried for which there was no ſtatute law, but which was tried by the common law of the land. The Convention, of which he was a Member, cannot be tried collectively, not being a corporate body, but muſt be tried individually. Therefore, when the panel ſaid, that the Convention muſt be tried before he can be condemned, is a propoſition which cannot be liſtened to.

Lord Swinton, in remarking upon the word *Sedition*, ſaid he underſtood it to conſiſt in every attempt to overturn, or diſturb the preſent happy conſtitution under which we live. His Lordſhip made a few more obſervations, in which he agreed in all that had been ſtated by Lord Eſkgrove, and was clearly of opinion the libel was relevant.

The reſt of their Lordſhips delivered their opinions to the ſame purpoſe.

The uſual interlocutor was then pronounced, finding the libel relevant, and allowing the pannel a proof of all facts and circumſtances tending to exculpate, or alleviate.

The following gentlemen were then choſen Jurymen, viz.

Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq; of Seaton, *Chancellor*, Sir Andrew Lauder Dick of Fountainhall, Bart. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Bart. William Niſbet of Dirleton, David Anderſon of St. Germains, *Clerk*, John Caddell of Cockenzie, James Craig of Setonhill, Francis Buchan Sydſerff of Ruchlaw, John Milne ironmonger in Edinburgh, William Lamb upholſterer there, Walter Brunton ſaddler in Edinburgh, Andrew Boog cutler there, Thomas Armſtrong copperſmith there, David Milne merchant there, Edward Innes confectioner there.

He objected to any of the Goldſmith's Hall aſſociation being on his Jury, or any perſon who held an office under government.

To this objection it was anſwered, that it was ſaying that no gentleman who wiſhed to ſupport the preſent government ought to be of that number, but probably he wiſhed that his Jury ſhould conſiſt of members of the Britiſh Convention. The objection was repelled.

After the Jury were ſworn in, the Court proceeded to the examination of witneſſes, as follows:

Alexander Morren grocer, Edinburgh, ſaid, That in the courſe of laſt ſummer he received a manuſcript copy of an addreſs from Dundee, entitled, *Friends and Fellow Citizens*, which he ſhowed to Mr. Skirving, who did not entirely approve of it, but ſaid, that if ſome of his friends approved of it, he would wiſh to have 100 copies: That when the witneſs received this addreſs, it was accompanied with a letter from Mr. Palmer: That he ſhortly after got the addreſs printed by his brother, and a ſervant girl having called at his houſe, with a meſſage from Mr. Skirving, ſhe got a number of copies.—Being interrogated by the pannel, he ſaid, he got no orders to conſult him about the addreſs.

James Kidd, leather-merchant, Edinburgh, ſaid, That one day laſt ſummer he called at Mr. Skirving's houſe, and received from him one copy of a printed addreſs: That when examined by the Sheriff he was urged to ſay, when ſhown a printed addreſs, Whether it was of the ſame kind with the one he received from Mr. Skirving, and if he did not recollect the words *Berean Meeting-houſe* in it? He then ſaid he did recollect theſe words; but now, on oath declares, he does not know whether it was from common report he ſaid ſo, or from having ſeen the paper; but depones, That at preſent he knows it not. Depones, That he has not converſed on the ſubject of this trial with Skirving, or any of his friends, ſince he was cited as a witneſs.

Joſeph Mack, of Sheriff's Chamber, deponed, That he was preſent in executing a warrant from the Sheriff to ſearch Mr. Skirving's houſe, and apprehend his perſon: That ſeveral papers were found in his lodgings and carried to the Sheriff's Chamber; that part were returned, and part kept: That when Skirving was examined before the Sheriff, he gave his declaration voluntarily, and appeared to be ſober and of ſound mind. Here the witneſs indentified ſeveral papers which were found in the pannel's houſe.

John Dingwall, of Sheriff's-Chamber, gave a ſimilar detail with the above, and indentified ſeveral papers.

William Scott, Procurator-fiſcal, being called, the pannel objected to his evidence, ſaying, he was a party engaged in the proſecution againſt him. The objection was repelled; and Mr. Scott being called in, ſaid, he went along with Mr. Davidſon, Sheriff ſubſtitute, to the Croſs-cauſeway, to diſperſe the Britiſh Convention met there on the 6th December laſt: That when the Sheriff deſired them to diſmiſs, Margarot replied, they were met in a legal manner, and would not diſperſe, unleſs compelled by force. Upon this ſome perſon called out, that Mr. Gerald, who was formerly ſpeaking, ought to proceed. The Sheriff then advanced towards Margarot, who was in the chair, and taking him by the hand, led him from the chair. Mr. Gerald was immediately called to aſſume it, which he did. The Sheriff again requeſted them to diſmiſs, but Gerald anſwered, he would not till forced. The Sheriff immediately uſed the ſame ſign of force as he had done formerly to Margarot, and taking Gerald by the hand, was about to lead him alſo from the chair; but Gerald ſaid, as it was uſual to cloſe their buſineſs by prayer, they would do ſo upon the preſent occaſion alſo. This was permitted, and prayer being finiſhed, Gerald left the chair; previous, however, to leaving the room, Skirving called for a Notary Public to take a proteſt; but none being preſent, he took one himſelf in ſuch form as he thought fit. At this time ſome perſon in the room exclaimed, 'that al-

although obliged to diſperſe at preſent, it ought to be kept in remembrance, that they had at a previous meeting voted the Convention permanent.' On the day before this happened, Skirving had been apprehended on a warrant from the Sheriff, as having been a Member of the Convention, and, after examination, was liberated on finding bail.

Here the pannel put ſeveral interrogatories to Mr. Scott, relative to his being apprehended on a warrant obtained on the 31ſt July laſt, and, after being examined, was diſmiſſed, but again apprehended and incarcerated, upon a letter being found in his cuſtody from Mr. Palmer, Dundee.

Harry Davidſon, Eſq; Sheriff-ſubſtitute, gave a detail of what happened at diſperſing the Convention, ſimilar to the above, but did not recollect any thing relative to a proteſt being taken.

Being interrogated by the pannel, he ſaid, upon going into the Convention, he was told they were met to conſider on a petition to parliament.

Right Hon. Lord Provoſt ſaid, That, being attended by the Magiſtrates and Conſtables, he went to a Maſon Lodge in Blackfriars Wynd, on the evening of the 5th of December laſt, and on going in, he aſked the perſons aſſembled there, if this was the Britiſh Convention? and was told it was. He then went towards the Chair, in which ſat Mr. Samuel Paterſon, and told him, that the Magiſtrates had come for the purpoſe of diſperſing the meeting. Mr. Paterſon then intimated to the meeting, that he conſidered himſelf bound to obey the orders of the Magiſtrates, and immediately left the Chair, which was inſtantly aſſumed by C. Brown, who declared, that he would not leave it till compelled by force. Skirving then ſaid, their meeting was perfectly legal. The Lord Provoſt replied, he would, as firſt Conſtable, uſe force, and diſperſe them; and accordingly taking Brown by the hand, led him from the Chair. Upon this ſome perſon called to the members to adjourn to the Canongate. His Lordſhip then gave an account of the proceedings next night, when he accompanied the Sheriff to the Croſs-cauſeway, which was to the ſame effect as that given above, by Mr. Sheriff Davidſon and Mr Scott, Fiſcal. His Lordſhip added, That, on both nights, he heard Mr. Skirving propoſe a proteſt to be taken; that next day, in conjunction with the Sheriff, he iſſued a proclamation prohibiting ſuch meetings in future. After this, however, an advertiſement having appeared in the Gazetteer, ſigned *W. Skirving* calling a meeting of the Friends of the People, to be held on 12th December, in the Cock-pit, Graſsmarket, Mr. Skirving was brought before the Magiſtrates, where he was queſtioned as to the propoſed meeting, and acquainted with the determination of the Magiſtrates, not to permit any meeting to be held, and a written intimation to that effect was given him.

Bailie Macvicar gave a ſimilar detail of the proceedings which took place at diſperſing the Convention in Blackfriars wynd; and, upon being interrogated by the pannel, added, That when Skirving was brought before the Magiſtrates, relative to the meeting in the Cock-pit, he took particular pains to convince them that it was altogether a diſtinct meeting from the Britiſh Convention.

Bailie Coulter ſaid, That on the 12th December, the day on which the meeting in the Cock-pit was propoſed to be held, he went there about twelve o'clock, attended by ſome of the conſtables; there was a crowd of people aſſembled, and Skirving and Brown in the midſt of them, one of whom was reading a paper, which was taken from them by an attending officer, and both of them were immediately carried to the Council-chamber, from thence to the Goldſmith's Hall, where the pannel emitted a voluntary declaration.

James Laing, of the council-chamber, ſaid, That on the 12th of December, he attended the Magiſtrates to the Graſsmarket, where a crowd was aſſembled near the Cock-pit, and Meſſrs. Skirving and Brown in the midſt of them reading a paper, which was ſeized, and both of them

them brought to the council chamber. Being ſhewn a paper, ſaid, he had reaſon to believe it was the ſame which Brown was reading at the Cock-pit, and thought it the hand-writing of the pannel. Having a letter of Skirving's in his pocket, he compared the two hand-writings in Court, and ſhewed they bore a ſtrong reſemblance.

William Roſs, Clerk in the Gazetteer-office, ſaid, he belonged to one of of the Societies of the Friends of the People, and was a member of the Britiſh Convention: That he writes ſhort-hand, and uſed to attend the Convention, where he took down the debates to be inſerted in the Gazetteer; theſe he wiſhed to make accurate, although he is not certain but he might make a miſtake in the perſon's name who made any particular motion: Does not recollect Mr. Skirving ever making any motion, but remembers ſomething about a "*Secret Committee*" being appointed: Does not recollect Mr. Skirving being a member of it—Cannot tell the purpoſe of this Committee, at leaſt does not remember—cannot be certain—is not ſure, it was for ſome purpoſe or other, but forgot for what—At laſt the witneſs recollected that the Committee was appointed for procuring a place of meeting for the members, in caſes of *Emergency*, which place, however, was kept a ſecret.

Lord Advocate. What were thoſe caſes of emergency? Witneſs. Cannot ſay.

Lord Adv. Think a little; do you recollect none of them? Wit. No, I do not at preſent.

Lord Adv. Do you remember any thing about a Convention Bill? Wit. Yes; I believe ſomething was ſaid about that.

Lord Adv. What was ſaid about it? Wit. Something about if a Bill was brought into Parliament, like the Iriſh Convention Bill, then the Convention of Emergency were to meet.

Lord Adv. Well, What were the other caſes of emergency? Wit. I do not remember any.

Lord Adv. Don't be in a hurry; recollect yourſelf. Wit. I don't remember any other.

Lord Adv Was there ever any mention made abont an invaſion? Wit. I believe there was, I think I heard ſomething about a foreign, or French invaſion.

Lord Adv. Now, try if you can recollect any other caſes of emergency? Wit. The night before the Convention was diſperſed, it was ſpoken of, that a diſperſion of the Convention ſhould be conſidered as a caſe of emergency.

Lord Adv. Did you ever hear any thing about the Scots act 1701, reſpecting wrongous impriſonment? Wit. I think that one of the caſes of emergency was in caſe of a motion being made in Parliament to ſuſpend that act.

Lord Adv. Well; was there any more caſes of emergency? Wit. I don't recollect any.

Lord Adv. Was there no mention ever made reſpecting the *Habeas Corpus* act of England? Wit. I believe the ſuſpenſion of that act was alſo to be conſidered as a caſe of emergency.

Upon further interrogatories, the witneſs declared, That the members were ſometimes addreſſed by the term *Maſter*, ſometimes *Citizen*;—the Convention was divided into *Sections*, each conſiſting of about fifteen perſons, who met in the mornings;—the witneſs was a member of Section, No 4. which met in Symon's Square;—he never knew of any perſon receiving the *Honour of the Sitting*;—ſince being cited as a witneſs on this trial, he knows there was a meeting of ſome friends in Robb's, vintner, South Bridge, on New Year's Day, where there were twelve or thirteen perſons preſent, to celebrate New Year's Day, and he alſo was preſent, but does not recollect who invited him. In the courſe of their converſation this trial was not mentioned, but the trials to come on this week were ſpoken of. Upon being ſhewn a printed hand-bill, he acknowledged himſelf the author of part of it, but did not know who wrote the other part. It was ſhown to a Society of the Friends of the People, but does not know who was

Secre-

Secretary that night. It was printed in the Gazetteer-office, but does not know who was to pay the expence of printing;—has ſeen Mr. Skirving acting as Secretary, and alſo Alexander Aitchiſon as his aſſiſtant.

On being ſhown ſome papers which contained minutes of the Convention, he ſaid, he was not poſitive whoſe hand-writing they were, ſome part reſembled his brother's writing, others Mr. Skirving's.

Alexander Aitchiſon, late goldſmith, now ſtudent of phyſic, being aſked, in common form, when the oath was adminiſtred to him, "Whether he entertained any ill-will or malice againſt the pannel?" He anſwered, "Far from it, my Lords; I think him one of the worthieſt of men, and beſt citizen living." Being further interrogated, he ſaid, that he was one of the Friends of the People.

Lord Advocate. When did you become a member of this Society? Wit. I joined theſe ſocieties, my Lord, when they met to celebrate the ever memorable and immortal 5th of Auguſt 1792, which gave birth to the moſt noble event that ever happened among the nations of the earth, when liberty was given to millions of our fellow-creatures who had hitherto groaned under deſpotiſm and tyranny!

Lord Adv. Was you a member of the Britiſh Convention? Wit. I was a member of one of the Canongate Societies of the Friends of the People, repreſented them in the firſt Convention of Delegates, and became alſo a member of the Britiſh Convention.

Lord Adv. Who was Secretary? Wit. Mr. Skirving acted as Secretary, and I often aſſiſted him and took notes.

Lord Adv. Did you take theſe notes accurately? Wit. Why, my Lord, it would be paying myſelf too great a compliment for me to ſay ſo; but I did ſo to the beſt of my abilities.

Here the witneſs was ſhown ſome writings with which he appeared to be perfectly well acquainted; and addreſſing himſelf to the Lord Advocate, ſaid, Here, my Lord, on this page my writing begins, and there, my Lord, on that page it ends—here again I begin, and there again I end, being, my Lord you ſee, very probably called off upon other buſineſs, and another perſon has ſupplied my place, by taking the minutes in my abſence. I ſee, my Lord, part appears to be the writing of Mr. George Roſs, who ſometimes lent his aid.

Lord Adv. Do you know the hand-writing of Mr. Skirving, and is there any of it there? Wit. Why, my Lord, I have ſeen Mr. Skirving write, and think I might know his hand-writing; but, at the ſame time, my Lord, you ſee it is of ſuch a common caſt, which many hands may reſemble, none be exactly like, and yet ſome may come ſo near, that I cannot poſitively ſay I could know his writing; but, ſhall look over theſe writings, and then I will give you my opinion. (Turned over the writings, and after pauſing, ſaid) My Lord, I ſee a good deal of my own writing here, and of others too whoſe hands I do not know, neither am I certain which is Mr. Skirving's, but, I think this here, and that there bears a ſtrong reſemblance.——[My Lord, what noiſe is that in the gallery—is it proper for people to laugh in a Court of Juſtice, when a witneſs is giving his declaration on oath.]—— Some time ago, my Lord, I gave in my reſignation of the office of Aſſiſtant Secretary to the Society, finding that I could not pay that attention to it which was requiſite, and which I wiſhed to pay, becauſe it interfered with the employment I held from a very reſpectable gentleman. The Society, however, would not allow my reſignation, but would take my aſſiſtance when I could attend, and give indulgence for my abſence on buſineſs. The whole minutes were regularly reviſed, and entered in a book.

Lord Advocate. By what appellation did you addreſs each other in the Convention? Wit. My Lord, Do you think we were Quakers? No! Sometimes we ſaid *Sir*, ſometimes *Maſter*, and ſometimes *Citizen*; and I myſelf, my Lord, am a citizen burgeſs of Edinburgh, and I think the man is unworthy of the honour, who is aſhamed to be called a *Citizen*.

Upon further interrogatories, he ſaid, Upon one occaſion he came into the Convention, after a motion had been made for appointing a Secret Committee, but, when he came in, Mr. Sinclair moved, that the motion ſhould be burnt. This, however, was not done. This Committee was to fix a place of meeting, in caſe attempts were made to ſtop their meetings, and were then to be named *Convention of Emergency*;—which Convention was alſo to meet in caſe of an invaſion, or of a Convention bill being paſſed by Parliament as in Ireland, when they were to draw up a remonſtrance. He ſaw the Dundee hand-bill, and objected to its being read in Convention. Afterwards he got one from Skirving.

Interrogated by the pannel.—He ſaid, he never thought him ſeditiouſly inclined, but anxious to ſupport the Conſtitution of King, Lords, and Commons, and bring about a timely reform in Parliament, in which the Convention thought themſelves ſanctioned by the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt.

In the courſe of this examination the witneſs read ſeveral parts of the minutes of the Convention, and alſo written motions which had been made there. Theſe papers were obtained in conſequence of a ſearch made by the Sheriff in the houſes of ſome of the members.

George Roſs, Clerk in Gazetteer Office, ſaid, he printed a hand-bill which he and his brother had compoſed. It had been ſhown to the Friends of the People, and approved of; it was for the purpoſe of calling them together, and Mr. Skirving's name was affixed to it, although he had objected to it, the hand-bill not having been written by himſelf.—Some thouſands were printed and circulated, and various ſocieties met in conſequence. At the Convention of Delegates, Mr. Skirving was preſent, and acted as Secretary. The debates of Convention were publiſhed as news, and not by order of the Convention. He recollected a motion for a Secret Committee, to appoint a place of meeting for a Convention of Emergency, in caſe a Convention Bill was propoſed in Parliament, or in caſe of Heſſian or Hanoverian troops being landed. When a motion was made at night, in the Convention, it was diſcuſſed next morning in the Sections, that they might be maſters of the ſubject when they came to the Convention the next night. He ſaid, ſtrangers never received any mark of reſpect in the Convention, unleſs by getting a ſeat next the door. He never heard of any motion being drawn up and burnt.

David Downie, Goldſmith in Edinburgh, ſaid, he was a member of the Society of the Friends of the People; and, being ſhown the copy of a written motion, admitted it to be his.

The proof on the part of the Crown being concluded about eight o'clock at night, the Lord Juſtice Clerk aſked the pannel, whether he had any exculpatory proof to adduce. To which he replied, that having heard no crime proved againſt him, he did not ſee it neceſſary to adduce any proof in exculpation.

The Lord Advocate then roſe, and in an animated ſpeech, addreſſed the Jury on the import of the evidence which had been laid before them. His Lordſhip remarked, that from the example of two perſons of a good rank in ſociety, having lately ſuffered the ſentence of the law in conſequence of their ſeditious conduct, he had hoped, that the pannel, and ſome other perſons who were then following ſimilar meaſures, would have deſiſted from ſuch attempts in future, but this he found was not the caſe; they preſumed, on the contrary, to ſet the law at defiance, and have ſince proceeded to ſtill greater lengths. In their meaſures they had copied, in almoſt every particular, the forms of the French Convention, and had they been allowed to proceed, the ſame anarchy which pervades that country, might ſoon have pervaded this. They had formed themſelves into a *Britiſh Convention*, called themſelves by the term *Citizens*, divided the Convention into *Sections*, and ordered their proceedings to be inſerted in the *Bulletine*—all this ſerved to ſhow in a great meaſure, how much they wiſhed to follow the modes and manners of the people who now rule the unhappy country of France. But this was not all; they had appointed a Secret

Committee

Committee, and this Committee was to fix a place of meeting for a *Convention of Emergency*;—and what, ſaid his Lordſhip, was the caſes in which this Convention was to meet? They were to meet, we are told by ſeveral witneſſes, in caſe any motion is made in Parliament for a Convention Bill. Thus, if a member of Parliament ſhould dare, in the diſcharge of his duty, to propoſe a certain motion, this Convention was to aſſemble to controul the meaſures of the Britiſh Senate. The other caſes of emergency were not leſs alarming and extraordinary. One was, That the Convention was to meet in caſe of an invaſion. What did this imply, but that they were to be ready, on the firſt proſpect of an opportunity, for overturning this happy Conſtitution. This meaſure accords nearly with what they aſſerted in one of their hand-bills, where, ſpeaking of thoſe gentlemen who laſt year ſo loyally diſplayed their determination to ſupport the Conſtitution againſt all attempts to overturn it, they ſaid, that 'unleſs they now joined with them, their pledge would be forfeited, and the Friends of the People would be innocent.'

His Lordſhip took notice of the threats which had been uſed againſt Jurymen, Judges, and himſelf, but he expreſſed his confidence, that no gentleman would be deterred from doing his duty by the menaces of any ſet of men: And, ſaid his Lordſhip, all the incendiary letters, threatening aſſaſſinations, &c. which, for three months paſt, I have received, ſhall not prevent me from doing my duty to the public. His Lordſhip went over every part of the evidence in a maſterly manner—quoted ſeveral motions which were entered in the minutes, and particularly alluded to one part which ſaid,—"All the Members roſe up, and ſolemnly agreed to the following motion." This, ſaid his Lordſhip, is followed by no motion, but there is a blank left in the minutes to have one inſerted. However, there was little doubt but that motion referred to the Secret Committee and Convention of Emergency. In all the proceedings of the Convention the pannel appears as Secretary, and was preſent at the two Conventions which were diſperſed, and alſo at the Cock-pit, in the Graſs-market.

His Lordſhip's ſpeech gave great ſatisfaction to a very crowded Court.

Mr Skirving roſe and ſaid, he would now recite in preſence of the Jury the ſame obſervations which he had read to the Court in the morning before the Jury was impanalled. It was in ſubſtance to the following effect:

That in the indictment he was charged to appear in a Court of Juſticiary, to anſwer for certain crimes, whereas only one crime was ſtated in the major propoſition. That the only crime he was charged with was *ſedition*. Would it not be unjuſt, after calling him as a witneſs againſt Mr. Palmer, and incloſing him with the other witneſſes, to examine theſe very witneſſes againſt him for the ſame offences? As for the hand-bill, ſaid he, the public proſecutor cannot alledge I am either the author or publiſher of it; but allow I were, can any perſon blame me for warning the people to take care of their rights, or to apply for a redreſs of their grievances in a conſtitutional manner? Would it ever enter into the mind of any perſon, that one acting as Secretary to any ſociety was anſwerable for the acts of that ſociety? Neither is the Convention cited as a party. Let me be fairly cited to ſtand trial as reſponſible for the Britiſh Convention, and I ſhall willingly anſwer for it. Till the ſociety is found guilty, every act done in that ſociety muſt be eſteemed the act of the ſociety, and not of an individual. To allow ſuch a thing would be reviving the Conventicle Trials with a vengeance. What remains in the indictment againſt me? Little againſt me—much to my credit and honour. He ſaid that he had willingly ſubmitted to the authority of the Magiſtrates, although he conſidered it to be an unwarrantable and unconſtitutional act: That they had diſmiſſed him, after giving him his dinner for his trouble, with a declaration, which he promiſſed to read to the people who ſhould aſſemble at the Cock-pit: That, knowing the minds of the people to be irritated at the *Baſhaw-like* treatment they had met with, he

prepared the paper mentioned in the indictment: That he firſt read the declaration of the Magiſtrates, and then the paper which he had himſelf prepared: That it was lucky they went away ſo ſoon, as, by the great concourſe of people that ſoon aſſembled, they might have been emboldened to enquire who was right, and who was wrong. If my conduct, ſaid he, has been ſeditious in this buſineſs, ſedition muſt be a very harmleſs thing. I glory in my conduct, and think it the moſt worthy part of my life. No libel is relevant that is not a tranſcript of ſome ſtatute; for where there is no law, no crime can be committed. That the crimes charged againſt him were not ſpecified in any ſtatute, and therefore not cognizable by their Lordſhips. Let the public proſecutor, ſaid he, ſtate the meaning of the word *Sedition*, and the ſtatute upon which he founds it. Aſſociation is the natural priviledge of the brute creation. Speaking the truth can be no libel; and, without fixing the preciſe ſtandard, how can the Jury know whether I have tranſgreſſed or not?

In the courſe of reading he frequently reſorted to the Bible, from which he read ſeveral verſes. He had recourſe alſo to various books and pamphlets.

The Lord Juſtice Clerk then ſummed up the evidence in a very clear and comprehenſive manner, and the whole was concluded about two o'clock on Tueſday morning, when the Jury were encloſed, and the pannel was carried to priſon.

In the afternoon, at two o'clock, the Court again met, when Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq; of Seton, Chancellor of the Jury, preſented their verdict, in which they *unanimouſly* found the pannel *Guilty*.

After the verdict was recorded, and before ſentence was paſſed, the pannel addreſſed the Court. He ſaid, by an unlucky accident he had been deprived of Counſel yeſterday at his trial, but had this morning received by poſt, what he had expected, viz. the opinion of Engliſh Counſel on his trial; and although it had arrived in ſome degree too late, yet even at this period it might not perhaps be altogether uſeleſs. He then ſtated the opinion of an Engliſh Counſel to be, that the indictment was illegal 'in ſo far as it charged him to be guilty *art or part* of the crime libelled.' On ſuch a charge as this, he was informed, no legal trial could proceed. He alſo ſtated, that to this hour, although, he had often aſked, he had never yet been informed what *Sedition* was

Their Lordſhips then gave their opinions upon the nature of the puniſhment to be inflicted, and were unanimous in ſentencing him to be tranſported beyond ſeas for the term of *Fourteen years*.

When their Lordſhips delivered their opinions as to what puniſhment ſhould be inflicted, they alſo took notice of the opinion of this Engliſh Counſel, of whom they ſaid, that however knowing he might be in the law of England, he was groſsly ignorant of the law of Scotland, elſe he would have known that there was a ſpecial act of Parliament authoriſing the charge of *art and part*.

After ſentence was pronounced, the pannel addreſſed the Court, ſaying, The ſentence did not at all appal him; that he had long ſince learned to throw aſide all fear of man: but this ſentence would be rejudged, and that was all his comfort, and all his hope.

Thurſday the 9th. This day a vaſt crowd of people aſſembled in front of the Black-Bull inn, to accompany Maurice Margarot to the High Court of Juſticiary, who is to ſtand trial for the crime of Sedition. He appeared about ten o'clock, accompanied by three friends. —The mob, forcing all four into a coach, which they had provided, drew it up ſtreets to the Parliament Houſe. Mr. Margarot got out, and fixed himſelf at the bar. The trial was however put off, owing to the Lord Advocate's being indiſpoſed, and Mr. Margarot was diſmiſſed from the bar, upon his finding caution of new. The mob again did him the honour of dragging the carriage in which he was to the inn. On Monday the 13th the Court proceeded to his trial, which, on account of its length we muſt delay entering upon till our next. The Jury were unanimous in finding him guilty.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 21ſt. Cambon informed the Convention, that after examination of Perigaux and Co. bankers in Paris, reſpecting the affair of Duchatelet, who had been condemned to die, nothing had appeared tending to criminate them. On a motion being made, it was decreed to liberate them.

22. Barrere informed the Convention that the Committee of Public Safety propoſed that in every commune where ſeditious movements ſhould appear, the inhabitants, in three days, ſhould be obliged to deliver up their arms at their reſpective municipalities. By ſimilar means the rebels had been able to procure 60,000 muſkets, with the amendment that no commune ſhould be diſarmed till it had been denounced and ordered to be diſarmed by the Convention. A decree for carrying this meaſure into effect was paſſed. A deputation from the Jacobin Club preſented an addreſs to the Convention, requeſting them to be on their guard againſt the craft and intrigues of enemies, who had endeavoured to ſpread the poiſon of calumny on the moſt zealous defenders of liberty, that they had been ſurprized into the arreſt of excellent patriots; the general of the revolutionary army had been put in irons without a hearing, while the liberty of ſuſpected men, who had been juſtly detained, had been demanded by women and children, and that attempts had been made to confound guilt with virtue; they requeſted the Convention to make a ſpeedy report reſpecting the members againſt whom decrees of arreſt had long ſince been iſſued: And to order the Committee of General Safety to report on the conſpiracy it had denounced, that the traitors might be known. The Preſident ſaid, the Convention received with ſatisfaction and gratitude the information communicated by the Jacobins, who had ſhewn themſelves the firſt in vigilance, and had rendered great ſervices to the Republic, and that the Convention would take ſuch vigorous meaſures as the ſafety of the country did require. The addreſs was ordered to be inſerted in the bulletine, and referred to the Committee of General Safety.

Dumont, repreſentative of the people, wrote from Amiens, December 20, that the ſhocking crime committed in that city filled $\frac{17}{18}$ths of the people with conſternation, preparations were made, a feſtival was given, and the tree of liberty, bearing this inſcription, "*The Citizens of Amiens will defend me till death,*" was replanted. The air reſounding with the cries of Vive la Convention, Vive la Montaigne.

From the repreſentatives of the people with the army employed againſt the Royaliſts, the Convention received accounts of the moſt flattering ſucceſs; the victory at Mans coſt the rebels 18,000 men; for the ſpace of fourteen leagues, ſays Garnier, there is not a fathom without a dead body. The greateſt hardſhip which the army laboured under, was the want of ſhoes. The commiſſioners complain loudly of the villainy of the contractors for furniſhing this article, a crime, ſay they, more fatal than almoſt any other in its conſequences to liberty. In their attempts to paſs the Loire near Amiens, the Royaliſts were prevented by the armies of the Republic; a bridge which they had conſtructed of planks and barrels was deſtroyed, thoſe that had got over were driven back into the river; preſſed on all ſides, they abandoned the enterprize, and marched with an intention to throw themſelves into Morbihon, whether General Roſſignol was preparing to purſue them; if the rebels ſhall meet with any obſtacle to delay them, but for one day, ſay the commiſſioners, they are undone.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, propoſed the decree that ſhould declare that Genoa had not violated her neutrality, and had no ſhare in the maſſacre of the 300 French, on board the La Modeſte frigate, and ſhould not be treated as the enemy of the Republic. The Convention then paſſed the following decree:

1. That the treaties between France and the Republic of Genoa, ſhall be faithfully executed.

2. The decree which forbids the Commiſſioners of the National Treaſury, and and all debtors in France to make any payments to nations with whom the Republic is at war, ſhall not be applicable to the Genoeſe.

3. The commercial connections between France and the Republic of Genoa ſhall be maintained and protected.

4. The Genoeſe ſhall be paid as the inhabitants of the countries and ſtates with which France is not at war.

5. To enable the Genoeſe to comply with the rules preſcribed to the creditors of the Republic, and to enter their claims in the Great Book, the period allowed by law for this purpoſe, and which would expire on the firſt of January, is prolonged to the fourth.

He ſtated that the army of the Pyrenees had received a check, it was decreed that the commiſſioners there ſhould be recalled, and General Delatre and D'Aouſt be removed, and the command of the army of the Alps given to General Dumes, in the room of Carteaux, put under arreſt.

23. The famous cathedral of Rheims was declared to be now purified by a fete of Reaſon, which had been celebrated there. This information received loud applauſe. This day the club of Cordeliers demanding admiſſion to the bar, after ſome debate, gave origin to the following decree: That there ſhall be only ſix days in the month deſtined to hear petitions. The Committe of Vigilance informed the Convention of the diſcovery of very conſiderable treaſures in the cellars, and other ſubterraneous places in Paris, and that freſh ſearches were to be made.

24. In this day's ſitting the attention of the Convention was called to the diſpatches which they had received from the repreſentatives of the people, and the commander in chief at Toulon. At 3 o'clock on the morring of the 19th, the army of the Republic entered that city, after a bombardment of 12 hours, the enemy having retreated with the utmoſt precipitation, after ſetting fire to the town in ſeveral places, to the arſenal and public buildings, and to the ſhipping which remained in the harbour. Barrere prefaced the reading of the letters which announced theſe news, by obſerving, that the genius of liberty had at one blow removed all obſcure enemies and vile intriguers who dealt in falſe news. The arms of the Republic are triumphant, while the Convention were decreeing national rewards for the army at Toulon, they did not think that it had already deſerved them. The victorious cannon diſcharged upon the fugitive Spaniards, and the deſtructive Engliſh, have already refounded in the Dardanelles and throughout Italy. Corſica ſhall be delivered, and that energy reſtored to the South, it ought never to have loſt.

The Commiſſioners Ricord, Freron, and Robeſpiere junior, informed the Convention that the victory of the 30th had been the prelude to greater glory. On the 18th December, not a moment was loſt in directing the operations againſt the rebellious city. The Engliſh redoubt defended by above 3000 men, 20 cannon, and mortars, and where the enemy had exhauſted all the reſources of art, could not reſiſt the ardour and impetuous courage of the brave defenders of their country. The whole garriſon was loſt, 500 were taken priſoners. On the wings of victory they attacked and carried the forts of Aiguilette and Baloguier. This ſucceſs ſtruck the confederates with terror. In the night they abandoned the forts of Malbouſquet and Pomet, and alſo evacuated the red and white redoubts, and that of fort Pharon. The enemy left troops at fort Malgue, and in the city to cover their retreat. They embarked a great number of Toulonese, and the greateſt part of their forces. Their proviſions, tents, and baggage, which were in the redoubts, fell into our hands, with upwards of 100 large pieces of ordinance.

On the 19th the city exhibited a tremenduous ſpectacle, the ſquadron on fire; the arſenal in flames; the city deſerted; from the exploſions that were heard the Republican troops dreaded an ambuſh, and deferred entering the city

city though the ſcaling ladders were applied to the walls, till the powder magazines were examined. The embarkation was made in the utmoſt confuſion, and two ſloops laden with fugitives were ſunk by the batteries. The contrary winds afforded ſome hopes that the enemy's ſhips might be forced back within reach of the guns. Never did an army behave ſo heroically; the commiſſioners, with drawn ſwords, pointed out the way to victory, and gave the example of the moſt undaunted courage. You will therefore decree unanimouſly, ſaid Barrere, that the army of Toulon has deſerved well of its country. Yes! Yes! exclaimed the whole aſſembly, and the decree paſſed amidſt univerſal plaudits.

What finer circumſtance ever preſented itſelf to celebrate a national feaſt. Let civic crowns be given to the brave ſoldiers who have atchieved ſuch heroic deeds. In doing their duty the repreſentatives of the people have earned their reward. But we ought alſo to inflict puniſhments while we decree rewards, the national thunder muſt lay Toulon in ruins, and the name of that rebellous city, with the vile traitors, vaniſh like the duſt.

The following is the plan of a decree preſented by the Committee of Public Safety, againſt Toulon.

1ſt, That the army of the Republic directed againſt Toulon has deſerved well of their country.

2dly, A national fete ſhall be celebrated throughout the Republic on the 30th of December, on which the publication of this decree ſhall follow in every commonalty. The whole Convention ſhall be preſent in a body at this civic ceremony.

3dly, The repreſentatives of the people with the victorious army at Toulon, are charged to collect the inſtances of heroiſm which illuſtrated the re-capture of that rebellious city.

4thly, They ſhall give rewards, in the name of the Republic, to thoſe citizens who ſignalized themſelves by great actions.

5thly, The name of Toulon ſhall be ſuppreſſed. That commonalty ſhall from henceforth be called 'Port de la Montagne' (Port of the Mountain.)

6thly, The houſes within that rebellious city ſhall be levelled with the ground, and nothing preſerved but the eſtabliſhments neceſſary for the ſervice of the war, and the marine, and for ſubſiſtence and ſupplies.

7thly, The news of the capture of Toulon ſhall be carried to the armies and to the departments by extraordinary couriers.

The following addreſs was read and decreed to be ſent:

'The arms of the republic triumph once more. Toulon, which had ſold itſelf in a daſtardly manner to the Engliſh, has been juſt taken from them by an army which re-conquered that rebellious city with the point of the bayonet, and ſupplied by its bravery the want of numbers. Soldiers of the Republic! ſuch is the example which your brothers in arms offer to you. Will you ſuffer the ſatellites of the tyrants to polute any longer the ſoil of equality? Is not victory the reward of your courage? Strike then, exterminate thoſe vile ſlaves who always took flight when the children of liberty wanted to meaſure themſelves with them. Already are the Engliſh defeated under the walls of Dunkirk, and driven from Toulon, diſcomfited for ever. The banditti of La Vendee, thrice cut down in a fortnight, are ſurrounded on all ſides. On the Rhine, ſome recent advantages gained have in ſome meaſure compenſated for the reſult of former treaſons, which only leave us to relieve Landau. In the north, Maubeuge is delivered. Soldiers of the country! ſo many ſucceſſes have been your work in three months. Why do you ſtop to terminate the campaign of liberty by the utter deſtruction of the tyrants? Seize that weapon, ſo terrible to them: let them, with the bayonets in their backs, run and hide their ſhame in their dens; and France, delivered from her enemies, will owe you at once that happineſs promiſed by the conſolidation of freedom, and the glory of having triumphed over all Europe.'

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Cambon denounced a freſh plot concerted by Pitt, to deſtroy the national credit by forged aſſignats.

25. It is not alone, ſaid Bouchotte miniſter at war in a letter to the Convention, that on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, the arms of the Republic are triumphant; in a line from General Hoche, commander of the army on the Mozelle, dated Head-quarters at Werth, December 22, he informs me, that he hath time to fight, but not to write, that with fixed bayonet the enemy's redoubts were carried, 16 pieces of cannon and 18 tumbrels were taken.

The letters of the commiſſioners with the army, ſtate that their loſs was but trifling, the details of the prodegies of the valour of their ſoldiers, who forced entrenchments as formidable as thoſe of Jemappe, were too numerous to relate: the reading of theſe letters was interrupted by the loudeſt applauſe.

The letter from Dugomier, commander in chief, announced the reſtoration of Toulon to the Republic. The triumph of our arms, ſaith he, is complete, the ſtorming of the Engliſh redoubt, which, from the heights, reſembled an inacceſſible volcano, ſtruck their army with terror; the carrying of the poſts took all hopes from Toulon, which was evacuated in its turn. The enemy had the addreſs to cover their flight by barricading the gates of the city. The fire at the head of the harbour was the ſignal of their departure. Their precipitate retreat has left the whole of the property, and greateſt part of the ſhipping ſafe. Thus Toulon reſtores to us by force, what its treaſon had wreſted from us. Thus, ſaith Dugomier, is terminated the counter-revolution of the South. The loudeſt applauſes accompanied the reading of this account.

It was decreed, 'that the recompences to the defenders of their country who were wounded in her cauſe, or to their wives and children, ſhould be augmented one third.'

'That Thomas Paine and all foreigners be expelled from the Convention.'

From Angers it was announced, that the rebels, unable to paſs the Loire, had filed off along the Villaine; the army lately arrived from the North, with the ancient army, had hemmed in 6000 of them, whoſe deſtruction was daily expected.

26. The armies of the Mozelle and the Rhine, ſaid Bouchotte, want only new enterpriſes for the triumph of liberty, the Generals Pechegru and Hoche announced their ſucceſſes over the allied armies; by their letters, Dec. 23. the enemy were compelled to abandon the poſts of Biſchoillers, Duſchem, and Haguenau, 1000 priſoners, with their cannon, ammunition, and baggage were taken. General Hoche had iſſued out the orders for the grand developement of the army. It only remains, ſaith he, for me to lead on the army of the Rhine, if the right ſecond me I will proceed.

The Convention were informed, that no ſooner was the decree paſſed by them, 'That the army of the Weſt had deſerved well of their country,' than a new ardour ſeemed to be infuſed into the ſoldiers of the Republic to exterminate the banditti, and extinguiſh every remain of the rebel army. Forgetting their fatigues, it increaſed an hundred-fold their force and courage. The brigade no longer marched, ſay the repreſentatives Prenir and Tureau, but flew to battle and to victory for two days, eſpecially in the vicinity of Blair, and on the banks of the Loire, the ſlaughter and defeat of the rebels was great. The Republican force was commanded by Weſterman, the enemy fought with deſperate valour, but were overpowered by the intrepid ardour and activity of the Republican ſoldiers. The cannon, caiſſons, and baggage of the enemy were taken, and many were drowned in the marſhes, and in their attempts to paſs the Loire. The generals were afterwards employed in forming their troops into cantonments that, ſurrounded on all ſides, there might be no room for the rebel army to eſcape. At Nantes and Ancines various parties of the rebels were brought in, thoſe who threw down their arms were refuſed quarter and put to death, thoſe who are with us, ſay the repreſentatives of the people ſhall be thrown into the Loire, and

and exterminated from the earth. In the late actions 30,000 have been killed or taken.

27. Further accounts from Toulon informed the Convention that the cowardice of the enemy rendered the eſcalade unneceſſary, the army burnt with impatience to ſtorm it, and 4000 ſhells were prepared. Nine ſhips were burnt, and three carried off. Fifteen were preſerved for the Republic, among which is the ſuperb Sans Cullote. The frigates which were on fire were extinguiſhed by the galley-ſlaves, the honeſteſt of all the people of Toulon. The national vengeance inſtantly diſplayed itſelf. The officers of marine were exterminated. The Republic, ſay the repreſentatives, ſhall be avenged in a manner worthy of it, and the ſhades of the murdered patriots appeaſed. The patriot Beauvais was releaſed from his dungeon, he embraced them with tears, and as he paſſed along, the army fired a *feu de joye*.

Diſpatches from Straſbourg, December 24, announced, that the army of the Rhine, was marching from victory to victory, the ſucceſſes of the 22d, and 23d, had driven the enemy from the ſtrong entrenchments of Haguenau and the neighbouring forts, with the loſs of cannon and baggage, and the republican army was preparing to appear in force before Fort Louis.

A propoſition to give liberty to the galley-ſlaves at Toulon, was referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

Honourable mention was made of the patriotiſm of the citizens of Bergerac. They vie with one another, ſaid the ſpeaker, in making ſacrifices, the children work all night, the men refuſe wages. At Bergerac the revolution is effected in the bottom of mens ſouls.

Brigadier General Beaupricau in a letter to Merlin, from Saveny, December 24th, declares that the royal and catholic army is now no more. An end is put to the war of the new La Vendee, and the chimerical hopes of the Royaliſts; but adds, that this war of the peaſants and banditti which had been rediculed and deſpiſed, he conſidered as the great ſtake of the whole cauſe. With our other enemies ſaith the general, I think we have only a match at ſnowballs.

28. The garriſon at Philippeville, under citizen Hardy commandant, made vigorous ſallies, repreſſing the audacity of the enemy; in theſe they had procured a ſupply of feul, corn, and ſheep, and brought into the place a great quantity of plate and a number of church-bells. Some children, conducted by their maſter, appeared to recite ſome proſe taught them, in the preſence of the Convention. The preſident repremanded him, and informed him that it would be better to inſtruct them in moral principles, than to teach them to gabble like parroquets. Farther ſucceſſes were detailed of the army of the weſt, and the operations which were to be conducted for finiſhing the war in that quarter, three incurable evils, ſaid the citizens of Angers, who brought the news, purſue the rebels, the Loire, the guillotine, and the armies of Weſterman and Marecau. The army of Charette the rebel leader, is diſperſed, we take no priſoners, we gave no quarter. At Nancy 900 were ſhot, and their bodies were thrown into the Loire.

Gen. D'Aouſt informed the Convention of an advantage gained over the enemy by his right, with the loſs of only 4 men. He took 100 priſoners, killed 500, and wounded many more; this victory, ſaith he, repairs our honour and cheers the troops. You have learned with exultation and joy, ſaid Barrere, the taking of Toulon. You will hear with calmneſs, the reverſe which has befallen our army in the weſtern Pyrenees. It is in the midſt of diſaſters republican ſouls triumph. Orders have been given at this moment. Things are changed, the iron of France will triumph over the gold of Mexico, the ſlaves of Madrid are about to encounter the conquerors of Toulon. Treachery which characteriſes our internal foes and foreign enemies, hath been practiſed. At this republicans are indignant, the country however fanatic, or Spaniſh ſhall ſoon be reſtored to the boſom of the Republic. He then propoſed that an addreſs ſhould be ſent to the

army of the eaſtern Pyrenees, to excite them to imitate their brothers of Toulon, who were preparing to join them. The aſſembly roſe and unanimouſly adopted the decree.

29. Accounts from the army of the weſtern Pyrenees, detailed various ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhes with the Spaniards, the omens of more important ſucceſs.

The Convention did not ſit on the 30th, which was appointed for the celebration of the grand feſtival, on account of the re-capture of Toulon, which was conducted with great order and ſolemnity.

January 1. Accounts were received by the Convention of raiſing of the ſiege of Landau, by General Hoche. The ſhouts of victory, ſaid Barrere, have re-ſounded from the Var, to the banks of the Rhine. The repreſentatives of the people, with the general, have entered Landau, at the head of the republican columns in triumph; thus the triumphs of liberty, are at once diſplayed at the gates of Italy, and in Germany. On the ſame day we tranſmit to the north from this tribune, the victories of the ſouth; and to the defenders of the Pyrenees, the conqueſts on the banks of the Mozelle and the Rhine; incredible interchange, wonderful circulations of victories! The ardour of battle hath been diſplayed, amidſt the ſnows and rigour of the frozen north; in the ſouth, like the productions of the clime, it hath overwhelmed the Engliſh and the Spaniards; as a thunderbolt levels in the duſt uſeleſs and haughty palaces. French republicans, who, in the opinion of their enemies, poſſeſſed only a momentary impetuoſity; have, by their unremitted efforts of courage and conſtancy diſplayed through the courſe of the campaign, vindicated to themſelves, that great military perſeverance which hath been conſidered as the excluſive privilege of Pruſſian automatons.

The letters dated from Landau, from the repreſentatives of the people, and from the general, are full of this ſucceſs.

The French Republic ſay they, is rapidly riſing to the zenith of its glories; the ſatellites of deſpots fly on every ſide, terror and conſternation, are the order of the day on the Rhine, and the Danube. The emigrants are ſtruck, as with a thunderbolt, to the ground; if the Convention wills it that a grand ſtroke ſhould be given, the laſt hour of the feeble frog-eater now ſeated on the throne of the Cæſars, is come.

Such, ſaid Barrere, is the fruit of your labour; ſuch the reſult of the courage of your armies. What remains to be done for the Republic. To enfranchiſe the Pyrenees; then to chace away the diſcreet Cobourg from Conde, Valencennies, and Queſnoy, and to give him a Belgic leſſon. In fine, to ſtrike and puniſh London, that haughty, banking, miniſterial, royal city, that devours the earth, tyranizes over the ſeas, plunders Europe, and debaſes the morals of every people. On the garriſon of Landau your regards ought to be fixed; locked within the enemy's country, and ignorant of what French valour was meditating for their deliverance, they reſiſted every means of corruption. The enemy wiſhed to make the ſoldiers diſpiſe their general. The letters which paſſed between the Pruſſian and Auſtrian generals, and Laubodere commander, and the republican defenders of Landau, are worthy of your attention, ſaid he, and reflect the higheſt honour on their patriotiſm and valour. Ceaſe to ſpeak to me, ſaith Laubodere of capitulation and treaty, there can exiſt no treaty betwen duty and diſhonour; I defend the cauſe of all human kind, you that of kings only; my cauſe procures the happineſs of the earth, yours hath ever been its torment; which of us two has the greater right of ſucceſs? Ceaſe, ſaid the ſoldiers, in their anſwer to the Pruſſian general Knobleſdorf, to deſire to hold with the defenders of Landau, a correſpondence which ought not to take place. For their country and liberty they are always ready to ſacrifice their deareſt intereſts, and their chiefs ſhall not have the ſorrow to find them deaf, when they talk to them of their laws, their country, of freedom and glory. Landau received 25,000 bombs; for three weeks, the garriſon lived on horſe fleſh and cats fleſh; but Landau

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is not the limit of our ſucceſs; the army purſues the ſlaves; even Vienna and Berlin, ſhall reſound with our victories.

The Convention decreed that the armies of the Mozelle and Rhine, had deſerved well of their country; that the repreſentatives, preſent the names of the ſoldiers who cut off the head of a Pruſſian, and took his cannon; that civic recompences be granted to the brave republicans for ſhining actions, and the loſſes be repaired which the patriots have ſuffered.

2. Accounts were received from Guermerſheim, December 29th, of the rapid, and almoſt incredible ſucceſs of the republican armies: That poſt was taken with a great quantity of powder, vegetables, flour, and other grain; the Pruſſians had retired to Newſtadt and Mayence; the Auſtrians had repaſſed the Rhine, before parting they made their adieu with the diſcharge of their fuſees, and ſtrokes of their ſabres; the army was on it march for Spires; the enemy are convinced, that they have nothing to expect but deſtruction from republicans.

A letter from Toulon, was received with loud applauſe by the Convention, informing them of a ſevere ſtorm at ſea, which had proved diſaſtrous to ſeveral ſhips of the allied powers; and threatened to force their fleets either into the port of Marſeilles, or back to Toulon.

3. Barrere read a report from the Committee of Public Safety relative to Toulon, the Convention then paſſed twelve decrees, ordaining meaſures inſtantly to be taken for the immediate equipment of their marine in that harbour.

General Hoche informed the Convention, by letter, of the capture of Guermerſheim and Spires, with the magazines, arms, and an immenſe quantity of forage. It appears, that in the intoxication of victory at Toulon, ſome ſoldiers and even officers had begun to pillage, to check this licence the repreſentatives of the people decreed inſtant death; the army applauded the reſolution; the effects and furniture in the town they beſtowed as a reward on the ſoldiers, to which they added one million of livres from the public treaſury

4. A decree was propoſed and paſſed by the Convention, eſtabliſhing moveable commandants in all places which ſhall be the ſeat of war, according to a table annexed to the decree.

Barrere made a report from the Committee of Public Safety reſpecting Toulon, urging the immediate adoption of the moſt vigorous meaſures to repair their marine and to maintain the empire of the Mediterranean. Citizens, having celebrated the triumph of the recapture of Toulon, it becomes you to turn your regenerating looks on the Fort of the Mountain. A good decree ought to crown a civil feſtival. Barrere then degreſſed into a declamatory oration on the valour of the republican armies, and the cruelties of their enemies perpetrated on their flight; recollecting himſelf, he ſaid, I am only charged to preſent you with the means of regenerating the navy of the Republic in the ports of the Mediterranean, and to reſtore to that quarter, the power which its poſition, its riches, its will and its victories ſecure to it on the ſeas. The Republic wants men and materials, and the firſt wants are thoſe of the country. To the arſenals; to the docks, citizens, is the cry of the Republic. The timber of Savoy, the picked trees of the Alps ought to enrich the Fort of the Mountain; for a moment let us change a military for a mechanical requiſition. To manufacture a gun, to build a ſhip, to defend a garriſon, to fight on the frontier, is one and the ſame ſervice to the Republic: Your committee propoſes to unite, in all parts the military, and naval forces; the armies of the Alps ſhould march to the Rhine and the Danube. The ſeamen of Toulon ſhould ſerve in Dunkirk, and thoſe of the Var in the ports of Breſt and L'Orient; laſtly, the chains with which the ancient Gort fettered men, ſhould be broken, the galley-ſlaves, who extinguiſhed the flames which were conſuming our arſenals and ſhips, ought to be reſtored to freedom.

GERMANY.

ARMY UNDER GENERAL WURMSER.

In the official bulletine of the army, dated, Head quarters at Haguenau, December 13th. The general ſtates,

That, on the 9th, the enemy attacked his poſts and entrenchments with the moſt reſolute fury, that the valour and bravery which were diſplayed by his troops, inceſſantly attacked by freſh columns from the French armies, exceeded all deſcription. In the various ſkirmiſhes which took place, December 9th, the enemy were repulſed, who loſt, this day, at leaſt 1000 men in killed and wounded. On the 11th the enemy made various attempts on the redoubts he had conſtructed, before the wood of Eben. after a ſharp conflict they were obliged to retreat; in the ſervice of this day Major General Baron Funk who was wounded, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his indefatigable activity and gallantry; the enemy left upwards of 300 killed on the field, the number of the wounded, who were ſcattered through the foreſt, and part of whom they carried off in waggons could not be aſcertained: the Auſtrians loſt 11 men, 5 horſes killed, 11 miſſing, and 53 men and 12 horſes wounded; to this ſucceeded various other ſkirmiſhing with the advanced poſts, accompanied, on the ſide of the enemy, with the moſt violent cannonading, but who were at laſt obliged to retreat.

By the Flanders mail, which brings the bulletine of the army under General Wurmſer, we learn, that on the 13th December he had gained conſiderable advantages over the enemy in the ſeveral attacks made by them as uſual on his poſts, the Auſtrian artillery making dreadful havoc among their battalions, who fled with great loſs; the general praiſes the ſteadineſs and bravery of his troops.

On the 16th they attacked the Auſtrian right wing, but were unable to force it; on the 18th they appeared in great force, a general attack at Fitchbock took place, in which they were defeated with the loſs of ſeveral thouſands, and 20 pieces of cannon; and on the 17th were alſo worſted in an attack made on the Pruſſian army. Theſe ſevere checks which they received were not ſufficient to prevent their farther attacks on the Pruſſian and Imperial armies. On the 19th the Duke of Brunſwick was attacked in his poſitions, when they were within muſket ſhot he ordered a diſcharge of cannon with ſmall ſhot to be made, their firſt line was thereby diſordered, but nothing could intimidate the republicans; they renewed their charge, and after many ineffectual attempts, and the loſs of a number of men, were at laſt entirely routed.

On the 22d they attacked General Wurmſer, and penetrated his right wing, the whole army was reported to have been forced to fall back, but ſtill occupied the formidable entrenchments erected on the ſame ground as the lines of Weiſſembourg. The garriſon of Landau made frequent ſorties, but with little effect, they were in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions; the governor announced that he would be obliged to ſurrender unleſs he was immediately relieved. This intelligence was got on ſearching a Jew going to Straſbourg, who being ſtripped and no papers found upon him was about to be diſmiſſed, when it was obſerved that his ſhirt was yelloviſh, on being examined this intelligence was found written upon it.

AT BRUSSELS deputies from the magiſtrates of Valenciennes were admitted to an audience of his excellency the miniſter-plenipotentiary, and to that of his ſerene Highneſs the governor general. In an addreſs then preſented, they declare their attachment to ſovereigns, the image of God upon earth; acknowledge with tranſport that they owe every thing to his Imperial Majeſty, their property, tranquillity, and very exiſtence; requeſt of his paternal goodneſs to aboliſh thoſe impoſts which ſacriligeous hands had impoſed, and to reſtore to the clergy thoſe revenues which an impious faction had torn from them. Theſe requeſts were promiſed to be laid before the Emperor.

Jan. 9. Accounts have been received from Turin, that on the 11th December the Spaniards and Portugueſe had gained

a complete victory in a general action over the French, nigh Rouſſillon, in which the latter had loſt 700 or 800. *Lon. Gaz.*

From Bruſſels we are informed of the raiſing of the ſiege of Landau, that the Duke of Brunſwick had taken a poſition to cover Mayence, the Auſtrians had repaſſed the Rhine, and a garriſon was left in Fort Louis.

It is circulated at Vienna that the French Jacobins had appeared at Conſtantinople wearing the tri-coloured cockade, which the Ruſſian ſoldiers take and trample on the ground. From this quarter we are informed, that the Republic of Poland hath acceded to the coalition againſt France, and that a corps of troops, chiefly cavalry, to the amount of 15,000 will appear by the month of March on the banks of the Rhine.

The diplomatic corps at Copenhagen obſerving a note to appear, addreſſed to the merchants of the north, by Philip Grouville miniſter-plenipotentiary from the French Republic, preſented a note to the miniſter deſiring to know if he had been acknowledged in that capacity by his court; they received for anſwer, that he neither had been known nor received in that quality. See article *State Papers*.

From Frankfort, December 29th. Intelligence is received that the ſiege of Landau is raiſed; after forcing the allies to retreat from Haguenau the French followed up with their vigorous ſyſtem their ſucceſs, 22,000 pierced the right wing of General Wurmſer's army, the Palatine troops poſted in the entrenchments and which had been newly raiſed, gave way, and which occeaſioned a general breaking up. The maſs of republicans amounting to upwards of 120,000 men gave the allied armies not a moments time to breathe. After the 26th an irreſiſtible attack was made on the centre of the combined army, which was compelled to retire towards Spires and Manheim. As farther eruptions are dreaded, families of all claſſes, with their moſt valuable effects are preparing for flight. The allies are ſaid to have loſt 20,000 men. For ſeven hours the French neither gave nor received quarter, they took no priſoners till their ſtrength failed them to puſh the bayonet or wield their ſwords.

To counter-balance theſe diſaſtrous reports, it was rumoured that the Duke of Brunſwick had again repulſed the republicans who blockaded Landau, and that General Wurmſer had re-paſſed the Rhine.

Since the new partition of Poland, and the attempts made to bring Sweden and and Denmark into the coalition againſt France, a new treaty is ſaid to be forming between theſe two courts.

The allied armies ſince the 22d, have been reduced to a moſt critical ſituation, the moſt alarming apprehenſions are entertained notwithſtanding the confidence repoſed in the ſkill of the generals. Prince Hohenloe hath been ſlightly wounded, and the Pruſſian military cheſt hath been removed to Frankfort.

In conſequence of raiſing the ſiege of Landau, the inhabitants of Spires fled for an aſylum to Manheim, and alſo from Worms and the neighbouring villages; the ſtreets in the night were crowded with carriages and waggons loaded, and perſons who could find no lodging. A ſtrong garriſon is ordered here to be commanded by General Funk. Entrenchments are throwing up before Worms, where now the Duke of Brunſwick (29th) hath his head-quarters. In a conference he held with General Wurmſer, another attack againſt the French is ſaid to be determined upon. The Elector of Mayence with his ſuite, hath quitted his capital.

The official bulletine of the ſucceſs of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe forces, on the 26th of November near Perpignan are arrived; it does not appear to be ſo important or deciſive, as former accounts reported it to have been. Lieutenant-General Forbes, and the troops under his command, gained much honour by their bravery and ſteady conduct.

The loſs of the enemy in this action was conſiderable, as well in killed and wounded, as in ammunition and baggage. They left the whole artillery of their three batteries, and a great quantity of proviſions, which were ſeized: a great many priſoners were alſo taken, among whom

whom were a lieutenant-colonel, and an officer of artillery.

Lieutenant General Forbes highly extols the bravery and perſeverance of the troops of both nations: as alſo the diſtinguiſhed merit of the Count de l'Union, who directed the attack with the greateſt genius and military ſkill.

The zeal of the republicans to reſtore their marine force at Toulon, is reported at Paris to be almoſt incredible, they meditate an attack upon the allied ſquadron. Their ſtratagem to bring in veſſels to the harbour, by keeping the ſtandards of the allies on their ramparts, has been attended with great ſucceſs.

The orders to the garriſons in the frontier places in Flanders, with the movements in the cantonments in every quarter, announce, that the ſecret plan, concerted by the Prince Saxe-Cobourg, will ſoon be executed. The enemy alſo indicate by their movements, the intention of making an attack on weſt Flanders; large bodies of troops are aſſembling around Dunkirk.

Gen. O'Hara is daily expected at Paris.

The municipality have received letters from Dutruy, General and commander at Noirmontier, announcing a complete victory, and the capture of the iſland.

SWEDEN.

The conſpiracy ſaid to be formed in Sweden againſt the Duke-Regent is now authenticated. The diſcovery was made by an intercepted letter to a nobleman at one of the courts in Italy. In the poſſeſſion of the Counteſs of Rudenſkold they found the cyphers which ſerved as a key to the correſpondence, the deſign ſeems to have been to put to death the Regent, and to have governed in the name of the young King, by a council choſen from among the conſpirators.

The principal perſons arreſted, beſides the Counteſs Rudenſkold, lady of honour to Princeſs Sophia Albertina, ſiſter to the Regent, are Lieutenant-Colonel Sandels, Colonels Baron Lilj and Ehrenſtrohm, M. Ebrenſtrohm, formerly ſecretary to the King, Seigneul, a clerk of a government office, a man named Forſter, keeper of the cellars of the opera, and ſeveral other private perſons and ſervants. Their trial has already begun before the Chamber of the Police.

It is obſerved, that the moſt part of the perſons concerned in this conſpiracy, have formerly been devoted to the ſervice of the late King, and have been honoured with his Majeſty's confidence.

POLAND.

An act hath now paſſed in Poland for annulling the Diet aſſembled in 1788, as alſo all the laws it had paſſed, which had emanated from the laſt confederated Diet. By this decree any nomination of a ſucceſſor to the crown of Poland, during the life of his preſent Majeſty, is declared to be contrary to the fundamental laws of the realm.

From Warſaw we learn that the famous diet of Grodno ſeparated in the 24th November; the end of the diet was worthy of an aſſembly, from which Poland will date the conſummation of her political annihilation; reduced to one third of its primitive force and extent, it has loſt a proportionate part of its revenues. As they were determined to diſſolve the diet, ſuch was the hurry of the laſt ſitting, that they read only the letters, or the pieces which were to receive their ſanction, after reading which they received the ſanction of the eſtates, and were converted into conſtitutions, or formal laws.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, NOV. 19.

Charles Whiteworth envoy extraordinary, and miniſter plenipotentiary at the Court of Ruſſia, was advanced to the honour of being a Knight companion of the Bath, her imperial majeſty, at the deſire of the king of Great Britain, repreſenting his majeſty on this occaſion: the ſword, value 4000 rubles, with which he was inveſted, was preſented by the Empreſs to Sir Charles Whiteworth on this occaſion.

A gentleman in Peterſburgh publiſhed a pamphlet, reflecting upon the unlimited power of the ſovereign, and expoſing the iniquity with which it was exerted. The offender was immediately

ly ſiezed by virtue of a warrant ſigned by one of the principal officers of ſtate, was tried in a ſummary way, his book determined to be a libel, and he himſelf, as the author, condemned to *eat his own words*. The ſentence was literally carried into execution, a ſcaffold was erected in the moſt public ſtreet, the imperial provoſt was the executioner, and all the inferior magiſtrates attended the ceremony. The book was ſevered from the binding, the margins cut off, and every leaf was rolled up. The author was fed with them ſeparately by the provoſt, and and he was obliged, upon pain of the ſevereſt baſtinado, to ſwallow as many of the leaves as the attendant ſurgeon thought it poſſible for him to do without the immediate hazard of his life.

In Ruſſia, all French publications and correſpondence, even engravings and ſnuff-boxes of French manufacture, are forbidden.

AMERICA.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The ſittings of the American Congreſs, were opened by a ſpeech to the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, by the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States, General Waſhington.

The Preſident called their attention to the ſituation into which the United States were brought by reaſon of their extenſive relations with the powers of Europe, which were now engaged in war. He mentioned his apprehenſions that their diſpoſitions for peace, might be called in queſtion, from the ſuſpicions natural to the belligerent nations, and leaſt the commerce of the States ſhould be interrupted by a violation of the laws of neutrality. He informed Congreſs, that the counſels he had adopted, and the plans he had put in execution for preſerving the dignity of the United States, and the freedom of their commerce, ſhould be laid before them to correct, improve, or enforce.

He recommended to their notice, ſuch meaſures, as would enable them to fulfil their duties to other nations, and be themſelves alſo in ſuch a ſituation as to exact their fulfilments of duties towards them. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will not be with-held, if not abſolutely loſt by the imputations of weakneſs; let us preſerve peace by ſhowing that we are ever ready for war. He took notice of the war on their frontier with the Indian nations, and urged their moſt ſerious labours to render tranquillity with the ſavage tribes permanent, by creating ties of intereſt, and uſing every method of conciliating attachment. He informed them of the meaſures taken to chaſtiſe the diſorderly proceedings of the French miniſter, which were totally repugnant to the friendly ſpirit of that nation. Explanations with the Britiſh and French miniſtry had been demanded, concerning orders they had given, limiting the importation of American produce to their own ports. It was expected that ſatisfaction in an amicable manner would be obtained.

The Preſident recommended a free circulation of the public prints. There was no reſource ſo firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy, nor was any meaſure ſo inducive to this purpoſe, as a faithful repreſentation of their public proceedings, diffuſed without reſtraint throughout the United States.

LONDON.

January 1794.

1. A Court of Directors being held at the India Houſe, Lord Hobart was introduced, and took the uſual oath on his being appointed Governor of Fort St. George, and proviſional Governor-General.

Intelligence from Philadelphia of the 1ſt December ſtates, that the malignant fever had diſappeared.

On Sunday the 22d ult. the Princeſſes of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, in great ſtate, were to make their entry into Berlin; the nuptials with the Princes of Pruſſia are to be celebrated in the following order: thoſe of the Prince Royal with the firſt Princeſs Louiſa on the 24th; of Prince Louis with Frederica, the ſecond Princeſs, on the 26th. There are to be balls

balls and operas at court on this occaſion.

Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Grey, have waited on Mr. Dundas, ſuggeſting it to him, that it was the opinion of ſeveral Scotch lawyers, that the ſentence paſſed againſt Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer was illegal; and they requeſted that he would ſuſpend the execution of the ſentence until the meeting of parliament. It is reported that in conſequence of this repreſentation, Mr. Dundas tranſmitted the paper which he had received from Meſſrs. Sheridan and Grey, and the Earl of Lauderdale, to the Lords of Juſticiary, in order that they might make a report upon it. On this report being received by Mr. Dundas, he ſent on Monday night a letter to the three gentlemen who waited on him, informing them, "that having tranſmitted their paper to the Lords of Juſticiary, he had received a report upon it. That it was not in his power to comply with their requeſt to ſuſpend the execution of the ſentences, and finally, that *the Law muſt take its courſe.*"

The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland have iſſued a proclamation granting liberty to trade with ſuch ports of the iſland of St. Domingo as may be in poſſeſſion of his Majeſty.

Grand total of priſoners at Paris 4,510.

The greateſt preparations are making at Havre-de-Grace and St. Maloes for a deſcent upon England; according to accounts from Paris, "To attack London, and carry it, ſay they, will be the ſame thing to ſoldiers animated with the paſſion of liberty."

A letter from Vienna December 15, mentions, that an epidemic and mortal diſeaſe raged among the French priſoners on the Danube.

The Turkiſh ambaſſador will reſide here in great ſplendour. He is to occupy the houſe of the French ambaſſador in Portman Square. He enjoys in London the manners of his own country with ſuch as he can adopt from thoſe of this country, without infringing on the rules of the Koran; it is ſaid that he is particularly fond of Glouceſter cheeſe and London porter, in which he indulges every day after dinner. His appearance is dignified by a countenance marked with the outlines of philanthropy and good ſenſe.

The obituary for the year 1793 contains the deaths of more old people than any for fifty years paſt.

Letters of a recent date from St. Kitts, mention, that no ſhip to, or from France for a long time had entered the port of Martinico, and that General Rochambeau was thought to be ſecretly well diſpoſed to treat with the Allies.

It appears from authentic accounts from Philadelphia, that the number of victims to the epedemic fever were about 4000.

The ex-miniſter Le Brun was executed at Paris December 28, in the place de la Revolution, convicted of conſpiring againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic.

A meſſenger is arrived from Vienna with the agreeable intelligence that Pondicherry hath ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces.

The troops in Cowes road, deſtined for the expedition under Earl Moira amount to 9,000, of whom 5000 are Britiſh, they are to be augmented to 15,000.

Fifty ſhips belonging to the Eaſt India Company will go out this ſeaſon, they will ſail under convoy in three fleets.

The inſtructions to the commanders of ſhips, &c. iſſued November 6, *(ſee State Papers)* were this day recalled, (Jan. 8.) and the following iſſued in *lieu* thereof.

1ſt, That they ſhall bring in, for lawfull adjudication, all veſſels with their cargoes that are loaden with goods the produce of the French Weſt India iſlands, and coming directly from any port of the ſaid iſlands to any port in Europe.

2d, That they ſhall bring in, for lawful adjudication, all ſhips with their cargoes that are loaden with goods the produce of the ſaid iſlands, the property of which goods ſhall belong to ſubjects of France, to whatſoever ports the ſame may be bound.

3d, That they ſhall ſeize all ſhips that ſhall

ſhall be bound attempting to enter any port of the ſaid iſlands, that is or ſhall be blockaded by the arms of his Majeſty, or his allies, and ſhall ſend them in with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the ſecond article of the former inſtructions, bearing date the 8th day of June 1793.

4th, That they ſhall ſeize all veſſels loaden wholly, or in part, with naval or military ſtores, bound to any part of the ſaid iſlands, and ſhall ſend them into ſome convenient port belonging to his Majeſty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, may be proceeded againſt, according to the rules of the law of nations. (Signed)

Lon. Gaz. HENRY DUNDAS.

Jan. 9th. Earl Moira is arrived at Cowes, in the Creſcent, commanded by Sir James Saumarez, with 12 ſail of tranſports from Guernſey; the original object of his expedition is not abandoned.

Admiral Gardiner hath left town to go on board the Queen 98 guns, and to proceed with the convoy for the Eaſt Indies, to relieve Admiral Cornwallis.

The decree excluding foreigners from the Convention, was put in execution December 26th, ſo that Thomas Paine and Anacharſis Clootz are no longer members of that aſſembly. On the 31ſt they were arreſted, and their papers ſealed up.

The Turkiſh Envoy hath been preſented to the king at St. James's.

The 27th of February next is appointed to be kept as a day for faſting and humiliation in Scotland, and the 28th in England.

Lord Hobart hath taken leave of the King on going to Madraſs.

Additional taxes on leather, hats, candles, and horſes are ſpoken of.

Lord Moira has left town with new inſtructions for his expedition. Advices from the coaſt of France flatly contradict the exaggerated relations of victories ſaid in the Convention to have been gained over the Royaliſts. They are ſaid to be ſtill in great force to the amount of upwards of 40,000 warlike ſoldiers; to have laid ſiege to Angers, to have penetrated through Normandy into the Cotterlin, and meditate an attack on Cherbourg. The landing will now be in Normandy, and not in Concale bay, where, and at St. Maloes the republicans are in great force.

There are no official accounts of affairs from the iſland of St. Domingo; a veſſel from New Providence, which arrived lately at Liverpool ſays, that when ſhe ſailed the ports of Cape Nichola Mole and Jeremie were in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh.

There is the utmoſt exertion making at Plymouth to equip Lord Howe's fleet for ſea. Sir John Dick is appointed one of the commiſſioners to the army on the continent.

The execution of Madam du Barre has produced to the Convention L. 50,000, which they have ſeized, a great part of her valuable jewels are in England. Under the reign of Louis XV. her charms commanded the wealth of France, and the fate of that nation.

The inhabitants of Brighton, at a veſtry which was held there, decided againſt a general innoculation; of 5669, 1863 perſons who never had the ſmall-pox. Of the laſt, 26 were in a ſtate of pregnancy.

The Spaniards are determined to attack Perpignan, to augment their army to 70,000 men, and to purſue their victories.

Captain Moore of the Phœnix, of Calcutta, ſays, that when at Nootka Sound and on the N. W. of America, he met with a Ruſſian veſſel, the captain of which informed him, that he was ſent by the expreſs orders of the Empreſs to treat with and to uſe every endeavour to civilize the natives.

The Duke of Brunſwick in the late retreat covered the Auſtrian army, and conducted it with great military ſkill and good order. Thoſe who fled from Weiſſenbourg for protection to Fort Louis, ſuffered much from the cannon of the fortreſs, and were obliged to paſs the whole night uncovered before they were admitted.

The national vengeance ſeems to be receiving its fulfilment in the death of the unhappy inhabitants of Toulon. On the 21ſt 130 ſoldiers and citizens were

ſhot, 25 marine officers have ſhared the ſame fate.

Sir James Wallace commands in the expedition with Lord Moira. Admiral M'Bride is to command a ſquadron on the coaſt of America.

The king, in council, ſigned an order for the tranſportation of Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer, agreeable to the ſentence of the Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh.

Government has received intelligence that the French have nearly completed a levy of 40,000 horſe, decreed two months ago by the Convention in addition to their preſent cavalry. The States of Brabant have refuſed in ſpite of all intreaty to acknowledge M. Vandevelde, appointed chancellor by the Emperor, and whom they had formerly denounced.

From the Weſt Indies very favourable accounts have arrived; with our preſent force there, it was expected we ſhould be able to reduce the French iſlands of St. Lucie, Guadoloupe, and Martinique. The Spaniards with a conſiderable force were preparing to attack Cape Francois.

There are arrived accounts from Leghorn relating to the evacuation of Toulon. On the part of the Allies it appears to have been unexpected. It was reſolved on in a council of war on the morning of the 18th, when the embarkation began; the malecontents in the city immediately aroſe, and profiting by the diſorder, put to death the Royaliſts by ſabres and every kind of weapon.

Prince Adolphus, accompanied by Marſhal Freytag, is gone for the Continent to join the army under the Duke of York.

Accounts are received of an amazing mortality in many of our Weſt India iſlands, numbers of the troops have fallen a ſacrifice to the fever which is raging in that part of the world.

The National Aſſembly of Genoa have voted a ſtatue to the memory of J. J. Roſſeau.

His excellency Robert Liſton Eſq; had an audience of leave of his majeſty, previous to his ſetting off for the Ottoman court, where he will reſide as ambaſſador.

A ſurgeon who was ſent to General O'Hara from the garriſon of Toulon, received a paſsport from the French General to return. On his way he was ſtopped by the French ſentinel, who ſaid that if citizen Dugomier did not know his duty, he, the ſoldier, knew his, and that no Engliſhman ſhould enter the place by his poſt. The ſurgeon has ſince remained a priſoner.

The duties on ſalt in the port of London are to undergo a modification, as by abuſes and frauds in that article government is ſaid to loſe L. 100,000 annually.

In a late action near Courtray the Heſſians are ſaid to have loſt 700 men; but that the French at the ſame time loſt more, and were repulſed.

The Hinde frigate, Captain Durham, fell in with ſix French frigates, one of which fired into her, killed two men and wounded ſix.

A privateer of that nation hath taken a great many Dutch fiſhing veſſels on the Dogger bank.

An augmentation is to be made to the regiments of heavy cavalry, by increaſing the ſtrength of the private troopers.

The public mind has been relieved from a ſtate of anxious ſuſpence, in which it hath been for ſome days paſt, concerning the evacuation of Toulon by the Allied forces, by the arrival of Sir Sydney Smith with diſpatches from Lord Hood and General Dundaſs, commanding the Britiſh forces in that quarter. The laſt of theſe diſpatches is Lord Hood's letter, December 20th, from Hieres bay, and that from General Dundaſs, December 21ſt, from the ſame place.

It appears from theſe diſpatches, that after the unfortunate affair of General O'Hara's capture, on November 30th, the enemy had remained pretty quiet, without carrying on much offenſive operation till the 16th; they had meanwhile been receiving conſiderable reinforcements, and increaſing their number of batteries, mounted with cannon and mortars, for the purpoſe of making a vigorous attack againſt the poſts occupied by the Allies, through the whole extent of their lines. Their number was ſuppoſed to be about 40,000 men; of the Allies 11,000 or 12,000 were only able to do

duty,

duty, which was become very ſevere and laborious, the principal poſts, with their ſeveral dependencies, extending to a circumference of 15 miles. In the morning of the 17th the enemy in great force attacked Fort Mulgrave, which they at laſt carried, after many gallant efforts to maintain that poſt. At the ſame time an attack was made on the poſts of Pharon, where the lines were penetrated by their numerous troops, who covered all the ſide of the mountain which overlooks the town. Being now in poſſeſſion of batteries which commanded the town and harbour, the ſituation of the Allies became extremely critical, and prompt and deciſive meaſures neceſſary. A council of war was held, the engineers declared the place untenable; the ſpeedieſt evacuation was now determined on. This began early in the morning of the 18th, by putting on board the ſhips the ſick and wounded. The poſts were called in, meaſures were taken to keep the townſmen in awe, who had diſcovered ſymptoms of treachery, and had begun to put on the tri-coloured cockade; the evacuation by the troops, began about 11 at night, and by day-light in the morning of the 19th, the ſea being calm, and the weather moſt favourable; without interruption or the loſs of a man, the forces, to the number of 8000, were got on board the fleet. Lord Hood had alſo the ſatisfaction to ſhelter, from the avenging fury of the enemy, many thouſands of the meritorious inhabitants. *Lond. Gaz.*

The circumſtances which unexpectedly occurred, and which rendered the total evacuation of the town and forts unavoidable, prevented the execution of an intended arrangement for deſtroying the French ſhips and arſenal in a manner ſo complete as could have been wiſhed. This ſeems, however, under the exiſting circumſtances, to have been accompliſhed in a very great degree; and for the execution of it, the ſervice is indebted to the zeal and military talents of Sir Sydney Smith, who voluntarily undertook this difficult and hazardous taſk. The account of which we ſhall give at length, as publiſhed in the Gazette.

MY LORD, *Toulon, December* 18, 1793.

Agreeably to your Lordſhip's order, I proceeded with the Swallow tender, three Engliſh and three Spaniſh gun-boats, to the arſenal, and immediately began making the neceſſary preparations for burning the French ſhips and ſtores therein. We found the dock-gates well ſecured by the judicious arrangement of the Governor, although the dock-yard people had already ſubſtituted the three-coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it ſafe to attempt the ſecuring any of them, conſidering the ſmall force I had with me, and conſidering that conteſt of any kind would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accompliſhing our purpoſe.

The galley-ſlaves, to the number of at leaſt 600, ſhewed themſelves jealous ſpectators of our operations: Their diſpoſition to oppoſe us was evident; and being unchained, which was unuſual, rendered it neceſſary to keep a watchful eye on them on board the galleys, by pointing the guns of the Swallow tender and one of the gun-boats on them, in ſuch a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they muſt have landed to come to us; aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that no harm ſhould happen to them if they remained quiet. The enemy kept up a cloſe fire of ſhot and ſhells on the ſpot from Malbouſquet, and the neighbouring hills, which contributed to keep the galley-ſlaves in ſubjection, and operated in every reſpect favourable for us, by keeping the republican party in the town within their houſes; while it occaſioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combuſtible matter in the different ſtore-houſes, and on board the ſhips; ſuch was the ſteadineſs of the few brave ſeamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the hill towards the dock-yard wall, and as the night cloſed in, they came near enough to pour in an irregular, though quick fire of muſquetry on us from the Boulangerie, and of cannon from the heights which overlook it. We kept them at bay by diſcharges of grape-ſhot from time to time, which prevented their coming ſo near as to diſcover the inſufficiency of our force to repel a cloſer attack. A gun-boat was ſtationed to flank the wall on the outſide, and two field-pieces were placed within, againſt the wicket uſually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehenſive. About eight o'clock I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing Lieut. Gore towing in the Vulcan fire-ſhip. Capt. Hare, her commander, placed her, agreeable to my directions, in a moſt maſterly manner, acroſs the tier of men of war, and the additional force of our guns and men diminiſhed my apprehenſions of the galley-ſlaves riſing on us, as their manner and occaſional tumultuous debates ceaſed entirely on her appearance. The only noiſe heard among them was the hammer knocking

off their fetters, which humanity forbade my oppoſing, as they might thereby be more at liberty to ſave themſelves on the conflagration taking place around them. In this ſituation, we continued to wait moſt anxiouſly for the hour concerted with the Governor for the inflammation of the trains. The moment the ſignal was made, we had the ſatisfaction to ſee the flames riſe in every quarter. Lieut. Tupper was charged with the burning of the general magazine, the pitch, tar, tallow and oil ſtorehouſes, and ſucceeded moſt perfectly; the hemp magazine was included in this blaze. Its being nearly calm was unfortunate to the ſpreading of the flames, but 250 barrels of tar, divided among the deals and other timber, inſured the rapid ignition of that whole quarter which Lieut. Tupper had undertaken.

The maſt-houſe was equally well ſet on fire by Lieut. Middleton, of the Britannia. Lieut. Patey, of the Britannia, continued in a moſt daring manner to brave the flames, in order to complete the works where the fire ſeemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off, leſt his retreat ſhould become impracticable; his ſituation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as ſoon as the amazing blaze of light rendered us diſtinct objects of their aim. Lieut. Ironmonger, of the Royals, remained with the guard at the gate till the laſt, long after the Spaniſh guard had withdrawn, and was brought ſafely off by Capt. Edge, of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important ſervice of cloſing our retreat, and bringing off our detached parties, which were ſaved to a man. I was ſorry to find myſelf deprived of the further ſervices of Capt. Hare; he had performed that of placing his fire-ſhip to admiration, but was blown into the water, and much ſcorched by the exploſion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lieut. Gore was alſo much burnt, and I was conſequently deprived of him alſo, which I regretted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm ſervice of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, the Midſhipman, who was alſo with him on this occaſion, deſerves my praiſe for his conduct throughout this ſervice. The guns of the fire-ſhip going off on both ſides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards thoſe quarters from whence we were moſt apprehenſive of the enemy forcing their way in on us, checked their career. Their ſhouts and republican ſongs, which we could hear diſtinctly, continued till they, as well as ourſelves, were in a manner thunderſtruck by the exploſion of ſome thouſand barrels of powder on board the Iris frigate, lying in the Inner Road, without us; and which had been injudiciouſly ſet on fire by the Spaniſh boats in ſheering off, inſtead of being ſunk, as ordered. The concuſſion of the air, and the ſhower of burning timber on fire, was ſuch as nearly to deſtroy the whole of us. Lieut. Patey, of the Terrible, with his whole boat's crew, nearly periſhed; the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The Union gun-boat, which was neareſt to the Iris, ſuffered conſiderably, Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the veſſel ſhaken to pieces. I had given it in charge to the Spaniſh officers to fire the ſhips in the baſon before the town, but they returned, and reported that various obſtacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as ſoon as we had completed the buſineſs in the arſenal, but were repulſed in our attempt to cut the boom, by repeated vollies of muſquetry from the flag-ſhip, and the wall of the Battery Royale. The cannon of this battery had been ſpiked by the judicious precaution taken by the Governor, previous to the evacuation of the town.

The failure of our attempts on the ſhips in the baſon before the town, owing to the inſufficiency of our force, made me regret that the Spaniſh gun-boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other ſervice. The Adjutant Don Pedro Codella, Don Franſciſco Rigueim, and Don Franſciſco Truſello remained with me to the laſt; and I feel bound to bear teſtimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the moſt eſſential ſervices during the whole of this buſineſs, as far as the inſufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced, by the retreat of the gun-boats, to a ſingle felluca, and a mortar-boat, which had expended its amunition, but contained 30 men with cutlaſſes.

We now proceeded to burn the Hero and Themiſtocles, two ſeventy-four gun ſhips, lying in the Inner Road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impractible in boats, as the French priſoners who had been left in the latter ſhip were ſtill in poſſeſſion of her, and had ſhewn a determination to reſiſt our attempt to come on board. The ſcene of conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendouous exploſion, had, however, awakened their fears for their lives. Thinking this to be the caſe, I addreſſed them, expreſſing my readineſs to land them in a place of ſafety, if they would ſubmit; and they thankfully accepted the offer, ſhewing themſelves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ſhip. It was neceſſary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous than ourſelves. We at length completed their diſembarkation, and then ſet her on fire. On this occaſion I had nearly loſt my valuable friend and aſſiſtant, Lieut. Miller, of the Windſor Caſtle, who had ſtaid ſo long on board to inſure the fire taking, that it gained on him ſuddenly, and it was not without being very much ſcorched, and the riſk of being ſuffocated, that we could approach the ſhip to take him in. The loſs to the ſervice would have been very great, had we not ſucceeded in our endeavours to ſave him. Mr. Knight, Mid-

Midſhipman of the Windſor Caſtle, who was in the boat with me, ſhewed much activity and addreſs on this occaſion, as well as firmneſs throughout the day.

The exploſion of a ſecond powder veſſel, equally unexpected, and with a ſhock even greater than the firſt, again put us in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing; and when it is conſidered that we were within the ſphere of the falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the water foam round us, happened to touch either the Swallow or the three boats with me.

Having now ſet fire to every thing within our reach, exhauſted our combuſtible preparations, and our ſtrength to ſuch a degree, that the men abſolutely dropped on the oars; we directed our courſe to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill-directed ſhot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the enemy, but fortunately without loſs of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops, and took off as many as we could carry. It would be injuſtice to thoſe officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been ſo immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myſelf indebted to them *all*, for their extraordinary exertions in the execution of this great national object. The quickneſs with which the inflammation took effect, on my ſignal, its extent and duration, are the beſt evidences that every officer and man was ready at his poſt, and firm under the moſt perilous circumſtances.

We can aſcertain that the fire extended to at leaſt ten ſail of the line, how much farther we cannot ſay. The loſs of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, roſin, hemp, timber, cordage and gunpowder, muſt conſiderably impede the equipment of the few ſhips that remain. I am ſorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your Lordſhip will be ſatisfied that we did as much as our circumſcribed means enabled us to do, in a limited time, preſſed as we were by a force ſo much ſuperior to us. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.

Right Hon. Lord Hood, &c.

The Gazette further contains a liſt of the ſhips at Toulon when the Combined forces took poſſeſſion of that place, and how they have been diſpoſed of. An abſtract of which follows:

Ships of the line brought away with the Britiſh, - -		3
Frigates, &c. ditto, - -		13
Ships of the line burnt at Toulon,	7	16
——— by Sir S. Smith,	9	
Frigates, &c. burnt, -	8	
——— by Sir S. Smith,	2	10
Given to the Spaniards,—frigate,		1
To the Neapolitans, ditto,		1
To the Sardinians, ditto,		1
Ships of the line preſerved at Toulon,		7
Sloops, ditto,		1
Ships of the line ſent to Breſt,		4
Sent to Bourdeaux, a ſloop,		1
A ſhip of the line in the Mediterranean,		1
Frigates, ditto, -		9
Sloops, ditto, -		5
Ships of the line building at Toulon,		1
Frigates, ditto, -		2

An abſtract of the return of officers and ſeamen belonging to the ſhips undermentioned, who were killed, wounded, and miſſing, on the 17th December 1793, at Fort Mulgrave.

Victory—1 Lieutenant, 1 Midſhipman, 2 Seamen wounded; 8 Seamen miſſing.

Britannia—8 Seamen killed.

Windſor Caſtle—2 Seamen killed; 2 Seamen wounded; 2 Seamen miſſing.

Princeſs Royal—1 Midſhipman, 8 Seamen miſſing.

Lieut. Goddard, of the Victory, wounded.

Mr. J. W. Lorring, Midſhipman of the Victory, wounded.

Mr. A. Wilkie, Midſhipman of the Princeſs Royal, miſſing.

Return of the Miſſing of the Britiſh Forces, on the morning of the 17th December 1793.

Attack of Fort Mulgrave.

Royal Artificers—3 rank and file, and ſeamen.

Royal Artillery—25 rank and file, and ſeamen.

2d Battalion of Royals—1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, and ſeamen.

18th, or Royal Iriſh Regiment—1 Enſign, 2 rank and file, and ſeamen.

30th Regiment—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 5 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 140 rank and file, and ſeamen.

Marines—2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 56 rank and file, and ſeamen.

Royal Navy—1 midſhipman, 28 ſeamen.

Attack of the Heights of Pharon.

11th Regiment—1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 15 rank and file, and ſeamen.

18th or Royal Iriſh Regiment—1 ſerjeant, 5 rank and file, and ſeamen.

Marines—1 lieutenant, 15 rank and file, and ſeamen.

Officers Names, Miſſing.

11th Regiment—Lieutenant Knight.

18th or Royal Iriſh—Enſign Minchin.

30th Regiment—Capt. de Vaumorelt, Lieut. Cuyler.

Marines—Lieutenants Williams, Barry, and Lynn.

Royal Navy—Mr. Alexander Wilkie, midſhipman.

Officers Names, Wounded and Preſent.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Duncan, ſen.

Royal Navy—Lieut. Goddard, Mr. J. W. Loring, midſhipman.

The fate of the above officers and men, re-

turned nuſſling, is not, or cannot be known; but, from all the intelligence that can be gained, it is much to be apprehended, that they fell before day-break, gallantly defending the poſt they were entruſted with, when abandoned by other troops. *Lond. Gaz.*

The commanders in chief expreſs their higheſt ſatisfaction with that appearance of cordial underſtanding which prevailed between the officers and men in the fleet and army, and that deſire which the commanders of the forces of our allies diſcovered to forward every plan, and to execute every meaſure which the common cauſe required.

The lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty have ſent letters to the commanders and captains of ſhips in Lord Howe's fleet, expreſſing their entire approbation of their ſpirited exertions on the 18th November laſt.

The French are ſaid to have coined 5000 guineas, ſo reſembling the Engliſh coin, that the counterfeit was not eaſily diſcovered, the defect conſiſts in a ſingle letter. That the above is done for ſiniſter purpoſes, cannot be doubted.

Prince Adolphus is embarked on board the Veſtal frigate for Oſtend.

Six French frigates have appeared in the channel. Captain Bazely of the Alfred diſcovered them off the Start. Three men of war at Plymouth, with frigates, are ordered out to ſea in queſt of them; they have already taken ſeveral ſhips.

Mr. Taylor, of Lloyd's coffee-houſe, hath received official information of two ſquadrons being diſpatched by government in purſuit of them.

Prince Auguſtus is embarked at Portſmouth on board the Aquilon, Captain Stopford, for the Mediterranean, under convoy of the Culloden and Hannibal.

21. Diſpatches are received by the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, from the Governor and Council at Bengal, ſtating the ſucceſſes of the forces in that quarter directed againſt the French ſettlements, as ſoon as it was known that war was declared in Europe. The neceſſary arrangements were made, the fort of Chandernagore, with their factories, and veſſels bearing their flag, were ſeized without reſiſtance. Colonel Floyd marched with a detachment to lay ſiege to Pondicherry, while the Commodore was to blockade it by ſea. The factories of Karical and Yanam were taken poſſeſſion of by the officers of the Madras government. On the Bombay ſtation, fort Mahe, and the factory at Surat, were ſeized without reſiſtance. *Lond. Gaz.*

The Queen's birth-day was celebrated with the uſual demonſtrations of joy. It gave great ſatisfaction to obſerve the attention paid in the dreſſes to the manufactures of this country, as Spitalfield ſilks, fancy metal buttons, and ſhoe buckles, which were generally worn, and which muſt give renewed vigour to trade, and bread to thouſands. The illuminations in the city were even more brilliant than on former birth-days. The Turkiſh ambaſſador and the Foreign Miniſters were all at court, at St. James's.

Preparations are making to recommence the trial of Warren Haſtings.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

On the 21ſt inſt. the King opened the deliberations of the preſent ſeſſion, by delivering the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The circumſtances under which you are now aſſembled, require your moſt ſerious attention.

'We are engaged in a conteſt, on the iſſue of which depend the maintenance of our Conſtitution, Laws, and Religion, and the ſecurity of all civil ſociety.

'You muſt have obſerved, with ſatisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied Powers, and the change which has taken place in the general ſituation of Europe, ſince the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invaſion. The Auſtrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of conſiderable importance have been acquired in the frontiers of France. The reapture of Mentz, and the ſubſequent

ſucceſſes

ſucceſſes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have, notwithſtanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cauſe. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the ſouth of Europe. The temporary poſſeſſion of the town and port of Toulon, has greatly diſtreſſed the operations of my enemies; and in the evacuation of that place, an important and deciſive blow has been given to their naval power, by the diſtinguiſhed conduct, abilities, and ſpirit of my commanders, officers, and forces, both by ſea and land.

'The French have been driven from their poſſeſſions and fiſhery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquiſitions have been made both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

'At ſea our ſuperiority has been undiſputed, and our commerce ſo effectually protected, that the loſſes ſuſtained have been inconſiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

'The circumſtances by which the further progreſs of the allies has hitherto been impeded, not only prove the neceſſity of vigour and perſeverance on our part, but at the ſame time confirm the expectation of ultimate ſucceſs. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a ſyſtem which has enabled them to diſpoſe arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every reſtraint of juſtice, humanity, and religion. But theſe efforts, productive as they neceſſarily have been of internal diſcontent and confuſion, have alſo tended rapidly to exhauſt the national and real ſtrength of that country.

'Although I cannot but regret the neceſſary continuance of the war, I ſhould ill conſult the eſſential intereſts of my people, if I were deſirous of peace on any grounds but ſuch as may provide for their permanent ſafety, and for the independence and ſecurity of Europe. The attainment of theſe ends is ſtill obſtructed by the prevalence of a ſyſtem in France, equally incompatible with the happineſs of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations.

'Under this impreſſion I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of ſeveral conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cauſe of ſuch general concern.

'I reflect, with unſpeakable ſatisfaction, on the ſteady loyalty, and firm attachment to the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution and Government, which, notwithſtanding the continued efforts employed to miſlead and to ſeduce, have been ſo generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. Theſe ſentiments have been eminently manifeſted in the zeal and alacrity of the Militia to provide for our internal defence, and in the diſtinguiſhed bravery and ſpirit diſplayed on every occaſion by my forces, both by ſea and land: They have maintained the luſtre of the Britiſh name, and have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the bleſſings which it is the object of all our exertions to preſerve.

'*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

'I have ordered the neceſſary eſtimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am perſuaded you will be ready to make ſuch proviſion as the exigencies of the time, may require. I feel too ſenſibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my ſubjects, not to lament the neceſſity of any additional burthens. It is, however, a great conſolation to me to obſerve the favourable ſtate of the revenue, and complete ſucceſs of the meaſure, which was laſt year adopted, for removing the embarraſſments affecting commercial credit.

'Great as muſt be the extent of our exertions, I truſt you will be enabled to provide for them in ſuch a manner as to avoid any preſſure which could be ſeverely felt by my people.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

'An attack was made on us and on our

our allies, founded on principles which tend to deſtroy all property, to ſubvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce, univerſally, that wild and deſtructive ſyſtem of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifeſted in France, furniſh a dreadful, but uſeful leſſon to the preſent age, and to poſterity.

'It only remains for us to continue to perſevere in our united exertions: Their diſcontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a ſhort interval of deluſive repoſe, and could never terminate in ſecurity or peace. Impreſſed with the neceſſity of defending all that is moſt dear to us; and relying, as we may do with confidence, on the valour and reſources of the nation, on the combined efforts of ſo large a part of Europe, and, above all, on the inconteſtible juſtice of our cauſe, let us render our conduct a contraſt to that of our enemies; and, by cultivating and practiſing the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the divine favour and protection, which have been ſo eminently experienced by theſe kingdoms.'

HOUSE OF LORDS.

After his Majeſty retired, and the houſe was reſumed, Lord Stair roſe and moved, That his Majeſty's ſpeech be read, which being done, his Lordſhip took a review of the heads contained in the ſpeech, on which he commented with great force and energy. He concluded by moving an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, which was in every reſpect an echo of the ſpeech. The addreſs was ſeconded by Lord Auckland, who in his ſpeech and arguments followed the ſame grounds with Lord Stair. The firſt noble lord who ſpoke on the ſide of oppoſition was the Earl of Guildford, who argued ſtrongly againſt the continuance of the war, and concluded his ſpeech by moving the following amendment, "That an humble addreſs may be preſented to his Majeſty, to take the earlieſt opportunity of concluding a peace with France, upon ſuch terms as his majeſty ſhall, in his royal wiſdom, judge prudent and ſecure—that whenever ſuch terms ſhall be propoſed, no obſtacle may ariſe from the exiſtence of any particular form of government in that country."

Lord Derby roſe to ſecond this amendment, the propriety of which he urged from the diſtreſſes in our trade and manufactures which the war had occaſioned; and contended, that no obſtacle for entering on a treaty could exiſt, from the preſent power in France who had ſeized the executive government, or from any power whatever in that country who ſhould be found in poſſeſſion of it.

On the ſide of miniſtry the debate was ſupported by the Duke of Portland, the Lords Spencer, Kinnoul, Abingdon, Hardwick, Mansfield, and Grenville, who argued for the addreſs moved by Lord Stair. In favour of the amendment, appeared in debate the Duke of Norfolk, Marquis of Lanſdowne, the Lords Stanhope and Lauderdale.

When the queſtion was called, and the houſe divided on the amendment, there were

Contents 12
Not Content 97

Majority for the Addreſs 85

The addreſs was then put and carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Houſe of Commons, after the Speech had been read, Lord Clifden roſe to move an addreſs to his majeſty, which was, like that of Lord Stair in the Houſe of Lords, an echo to the ſpeech. Sir Peter Burrel came forward to ſecond this addreſs. Lord Wycomb commenced the oppoſition to the motion, and moved an amendment, thanking his Majeſty for the communication he had been graciouſly pleaſed to make to the houſe, and earneſtly recommending to him to adopt ſuch meaſures for bringing about a peace, as to him might ſeem wiſe and fit.

On the ſide of the addreſs appeared Mr. Sullivan, Sir William Melbourne, Mr. Hawkins Brown, Lord Mornington, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Secretary Dundaſs, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the ſide of the amendment appeared Mr. Courtney, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Fox.

At five on Wedneſday morning the

Houſe divided, when there appeared for the amendment 59
Againſt it 277

Majority 218

The motion for the addreſs was then put and carried.

Since the famous ſpeech made at the opening of the Seſſion, when Lord Shelburn was miniſter, and the war with America was terminated, perhaps no ſpeech from the throne hath been delivered in terms leſs equivocal, or in language more deciſive. The objects to which miniſters are to direct their attention are plainly pointed out, and the grounds and reaſons of their proceedings are ſtated by his Majeſty in expreſs terms, the point of attack and defence was marked out for both ſides, "The war in which Great Britain is now engaged with the Allies on the continent againſt France."

From the chief point in view there was leſs deviation than perhaps ever was obſerved in a debate protracted to ſuch length; nor was there ever a cloſer union of idea, ſentiment, and expreſſion obſerved, than what was diſplayed by the ſpeakers of the two parties in both Houſes of Parliament. Avoiding, therefore, that repetition which would diſguſt by detailing the ſeveral ſpeeches as they were delivered in both Houſes, we ſhall lay before our readers the principal arguments for and againſt the addreſs, as they were urged by their champions in either Houſe.

On the ſide of miniſtry it was contended, that the language which was held forth in his Majeſty's ſpeech was juſtified by the whole events of the laſt campaign, and that theſe afforded the ſtrongeſt grounds for expecting ultimate ſucceſs in the proſecution of the war. The ſafety of Holland, by the interpoſition chiefly of the Britiſh arms, had been ſecured; a ſtop had been put to the impetuous career of Dumourier and the French armies; the poſſeſſions belonging to Auſtria in the Netherlands, which had been over-run, had not only been retaken, but the conqueſt of ſeveral important places in French Hainault, and on the frontier, had been made; the ſtrong poſts of Valenciennes, Conde, Queſnoy, and Fort Louis on the Rhine, were now in our power. France, in no former campaign with this country, had ſuffered ſo much: by one blow at Toulon her marine ſtrength had been crippled more than could have been expected by the battles of twenty years. Never did Britain, in any war, ſuffer leſs; our commerce had been completely protected; 50 different fleets in trade had ſailed, and amongſt theſe, not one veſſel had been loſt; while our captures from the enemy had been conſiderable, and whoſe commerce was nigh being completely ruined. Their trade at Newfoundland was deſtroyed, their poſſeſſions in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies were daily ſurrendering to the arms of his Britannic majeſty, the exertions of whoſe ſervants at home, and in every quarter of the globe, had on no occaſion been ſurpaſſed, in that promptneſs with which the meaſures for general ſafety and ſucceſs had been planned and executed. The ſucceſs which had of late attended the arms of France, in the calmneſs of deliberation, and of comprehenſive view, might juſtly be conſidered, without a problem, as the prelude to the final ruin of the preſent uſurped government, and the conſummation of the miſeries of that country. Their efforts of valour and enterprize were momentary and tumultuous; the numbers which crowded to their ſtandards, and ſwelled their armies, were compelled thither by the irreſiſtible impulſe of want, or the dread of the guillotine, which accompanied all their marches. The means by which their deſtructive ſyſtems were ſupported, was the unlawful ſpoils extorted from the wealthy, or the ſacrilegious plunder, of which, with all the circumſtances of a wanton impiety, they had robbed their churches.

Their exceſſes carried along with them their own antidote; from mutual maſſacres and executions, their numbers would ſoon diminiſh, and the enormous expenditure made for the ſupport of 14 armies, and the carrying on the daily deſigns of anarchy and murder, muſt ſoon be exhauſted.

To treat of peace with ſuch men was impolitic, unſafe, and even impoſſible; they could give no ſecurity for its continuance, they had riſen on the ruins and the death of one party, and they themſelves were tottering on the brink of deſtruction; they demanded preliminaries totally inadmiſſible as the grounds of treating for a pacification, "the acknowledging of the unity and indiviſibility of their republic, their doctrines of liberty and equality," and the ratification of all thoſe crimes and treaſons, which in their hands had accumulated in direct hoſtility againſt all thoſe principles by which that ſubordination which is eſſential to the intereſts of ſociety is ſupported, and on which the welfare and permanent felicity of Europe can alone be ſecured. The faith of treaties, and the honour of the Britiſh nation forbade the deſertion of our Allies at this time, or any attempts to make a ſeparate peace. The war, which was unprovoked on our part, and which was at firſt juſt and neceſſary, is ſtill ſo; and there is no ſeries of diſaſters (ſaid the Chancellor of the Exchequer) which I would not prefer to making a peace with the preſent rulers of France.

The members who appeared in oppoſition contended, that it was a war of aggreſſion on the part of Britain, and not of France, which had fought every means to evade it, and which the very arguments brought to ſupport the contrary from Briſſot's pamphlets, did fully confirm; but whoever were the aggreſſors, the objects for which the war had been undertaken, were even, by the confeſſion of miniſtry, now gained; the protection of Holland, and the reſtoration of the conquered places in the Auſtrian Netherlands. But now, other reaſons which were formerly kept back, were brought forward, and it was now their profeſſed deſign to interfere in regulating the internal government of France, and to reſtore the ancient monarchy for reaſons which were entirely ridiculous, "that the ſtability and peace of our government were irreparably connected with it;" as if it was not notorious, that under Louis the XIV. and in every period of the monarchy, that nation was the determined enemy of this country, nor had we to fear greater enmity from that kingdom when under the form of a Republic.

The events which had taken place ſince the commencement of the war were the ſubject of alarm and of apprehenſion, and not of triumph. It was not ſucceſs, but defeat which had attended our arms. Let the diſgraceful retreats from Dunkirk, Martinique, and Toulon, be the anſwer to thoſe pompous boaſts which had been made. There was no declenſion in the bravery of the Britiſh forces, the multiplied diſaſters had ariſen from a want of ſyſtem in thoſe with whom the conduct of the war reſted. The ſucceſſes of which miniſtry boaſted, reſembled the proſperity of the trade and manufactures of the country, which Mr. Dundas deduced from the number of bankruptcies as its ſource; for a twelvemonth we had been engaged in war, whoſe termination appeared to be more diſtant than at its commencement. The mode of conducting the war by France had been declaimed againſt, as exhibiting a diſplay of atrocity and crimes, and an infatiable deſire for dominion. With greater juſtice might this laſt charge be retorted on Great Britain, who, in the inſolence of power, had violated the laws of nations, reſpecting neutrality. By the thunder of her cannon, had the petty Italian ſtates been compelled into this grand confederation of power againſt France; The democratic turbulence of the French miniſter in America had been inveighed againſt; to juſtify their inſolence or to palliate their crimes in either hemiſphere is not neceſſary for the condemnation of thoſe meaſures which the miniſters of this country have adopted: America, no one will ſurely be hardy enough to affirm, allowed her dignity to be impaired in that tranſaction. The prudence and enlightened policy of the Preſident of the United States, exhibited a conduct which it would have been the wiſdom and glory of our miniſtry to have imitated. Do they think it is neceſſary that the Jacobin party in France be annihilated before that it is honourable and ſafe to treat? if that is the

the caſe, they have embarked in a hazardous enterprize indeed, for, while a man or a livre remained in that country, the calamities of war, would have no termination. The ſecurity of a treaty with the preſent executive power might well be deemed equal to that which we had in former times, with the monarchs of that country, calumniated in every age for their infraction of treaties. The conduct of our beggarly allies, who refuſed to defend their own territories, unleſs hired by Britain for that purpoſe: the events of the laſt campaign, and the proſpect of that which is about to commence, all concurred to point out, that it was eſſential to the intereſts of this country, that a peace be immediately concluded.

EDINBURGH.

January, 1794.

Upon the 3d came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of John M'Nab ſtarch manufacturer, accuſed of defrauding the revenue, by forging ſtamps ſimilar to thoſe uſed by the exciſe officers to *denote payment* of the duty upon ſtarch. He was found guilty, but from ſome peculiar circumſtances recommended to mercy by the jury. He was baniſhed Scotland for fourteen years.

Alexander Brown, who was included in the ſame indictment failed to appear, ſentence of fugitation was pronounced, and his bail-bond declared to be forfeited.

9. This day the Reverend Profeſſor Finlayſon was admitted one of the Miniſters of the Old Greyfriars church, in the room of the late Principal Robertſon.

13. The effects of the uncommon mildneſs of the ſeaſon, are obſervable every where, but the moſt remarkable, are communicated from Inverkeithing; in the garden of Mr. Cockburn, merchant there, the gooſeberries are as large as peas.

James Clerk, Eſq; advocate, is appointed ſheriff-depute of the county of Edinburgh, in the room of John Pringle, Eſq; Clerk of Seſſion.

It is pleaſing to announce, that the borrowers upon the commercial exchequer bills, have made good their ſecond inſtalment, due 31ſt ult. without deficiency.

13. This morning the Lord Provoſt, magiſtrates, ſheriffs, train bands, deacons of the different incorporations, and conſtables, with a number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city, aſſembled at the Merchants Hall, in order to prevent any diſturbance that might happen in conſequence of Mr. Margarot's trial. A little before ten o'clock they met with Mr. Margarot, on the North Bridge, accompanied by ſeveral of his friends who were walking under a wreath or arch, with the words, *Liberty, Juſtice*, &c. inſcribed upon it, carried by two or three men, and a great crowd following. The arch was taken from them by the magiſtrates, and demoliſhed, aſſiſted by a number of ſailors, whom they had brought from a frigate lying in Leith Roads, by which means the crowd were ſoon diſperſed. Two men who ſupported the arch, were committed to jail.

This morning the High Court of Juſticiary pronounced ſentence of fugitation and outlawry againſt Alexander Callender, one of the perſons ſtiling themſelves the *Britiſh Convention*, and declared his bail-bond forfeited, he having failed to appear and ſtand trial upon a charge brought againſt him for ſeditious practices.

14. A general meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland was this day held in their hall, upwards of 70 perſons were preſent. After finiſhing the buſineſs of the meeting, they adjourned to dinner at North's tavern. Lord Downe was in the chair, and Lord Methven, croupier. After dinner, many loyal and patriotic toaſts were given.

16. John Pringle, Eſq; after going through the uſual trials, this day took his ſeat as one of the principal Clerks in the Court of Seſſion, in room of Samuel Mitchelſon, Eſq; deceaſed.

The Theatre Royal opened on Saturday the 18th curt. with the tragedy of Hamlet; the public ſeem to expect much ſatisfaction and amuſement this ſeaſon, from the exertions of Mr. Kemble the manager. Thoſe of the preſent company, who ſeem to ſtand higheſt in the

1 of the public, are, Mr. John ole. from Drury-lane theatre; Meſſrs. oods Lee-Lewis, Lamaſh, Fox, Mrs. Kemble, Mrs. Sparks, and Mrs. Nunns.

20. A petition and complaint, at the inſtance of his Majeſty's advocate, was read, againſt Captain Johnſtone formerly proprietor of the Gazeteer, and likewiſe againſt his two cautioners, craving that their bail-bond of L. 500 Sterling, entered into for the captain's good behaviour for two years ſhould be declared forfeited on account of his having taken an active part in the Britiſh Convention, &c. The Court ordained the complaint to be ſerved upon each of the parties, that they might give in printed anſwers within a fortnight, and that Captain Johnſtone ſhould appear at the bar on the 10th of February.

A petition was preſented from the cautioners of Alexander Callender, outlawed, craving a mitigation of the penalty contained in the bail-bond, as they ſaid, they had become cautioners by *accident*, which their Lordſhips unanimouſly refuſed, and ordered the clerk to exact the penalty of 2000 merks from the cautioners without loſs of time.

Between five and ſix o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in a cotton-work in the Calton of Glaſgow, which conſumed the roof and upper ſtory, part of the machinery, and a quantity of cotton, &c. The premiſes were inſured.

On Tueſday morning (the 21ſt) a very alarming fire broke out in the ſhop of Mr. Ruſſel merchant, Luckenbooths, which entirely conſumed his goods, as well as the neighbouring property: By the very active and ſpeedy exertions of the magiſtrates, conſtables, city-guard, and fencibles, though a timber land, the fire was ſoon got under, and prevented from communicating with other houſes.

21. Agreeable to a Royal Charter lately obtained from his Majeſty, the Proprietors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, this day made good their payment of the new ſtock of L. 400,000, which now makes the capital of that bank, a million Sterling.

23. In the courſe of laſt night, and this morning, there has been a very great fall of ſnow, the firſt this winter.

This day the \Univerſity of Edinburgh, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, on Robert Riddel, Eſq; of Glenriddel, F. S. S. A. of London and Edinburgh.

Friday the 24th, in the evening, a very heavy fall of ſnow commenced, which continued all night, attended by a ſtrong N. E. wind: Since then it has received many additions, and forms the deepeſt covering we have experienced theſe many years. The froſt, has at times been very intenſe, on the 25th the thermometer ſtood at 24° in a north expoſure; from the violence of the ſtorm, conſiderable damage was done in the Frith of Forth. The Thetis Dutch man of war, was in conſiderable danger; a ſloop corn-loaded was ſtranded near the gunpowder magazine, Leith. The crew, who had been laſhed to the maſt, for upwards of five hours, were ſaved. The Diamond armed ſhip was driven on ſhore, near Caroline-park; as was a ſloop near Newhaven, and one on Crammond Iſland.

In the evening of the 24th, the Counteſs of Kintore, from Leith to Aberdeen, was wrecked about 5 miles from N. Berwick; the paſſengers and crew were all loſt, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 18 or 20 perſons, part of the cargo will be ſaved.

The ſloop Chriſtian and Janet of Grangemouth, put aſhore at Royſton: all on board periſhed, except the maſter.

The Betſy of Frafers-burgh is wrecked near Tyningham-ſands; crew ſaved.

The Margaret of Boneſs, is aſhore on Tyne-ſands; alſo the Helen of Burntiſland. Both crews ſaved.

The herring-fiſhing in the Forth, has continued to be very ſucceſsful all this month, the herrings are of good quality, though ſmall; they are expoſed almoſt every day, in the Edinburgh market, for 16 or 18 for a penny.

Mr. Robert Bell, Writer to the Signet, is appointed Collector of Deciſions, to the Society of Writers to the Signet.

During the ferment occaſioned by the late trials, the city has, upon the whole, been

been little diſturbed, or the quiet of individuals interrupted; much praiſe is due to the magiſtrates and peace-officers, for their activity and vigilance, and in particular to the Lord Provoſt for his courteſey and addreſs in accompliſhing theſe great objects without the aid of military force. The following proclamation was proper and ſalutary.

PROCLAMATION

By the Right Hon. THOMAS ELDER, Lord Provoſt, and JOHN PRINGLE, Eſq; Sheriff, &c.

Whereas, upon occaſion of the trial of William Skirving for ſeditious practices, printed hand-bills had been previouſly diſperſed and poſted up in ſeveral conſpicuous places in the city and county, inviting people to aſſemble for the purpoſe of accompanying him to his trial; and that in conſequence thereof, numbers of evil-diſpoſed perſons had convened, whereby tumults and diſturbances had been excited to the breach of the public peace:

And that on the 9th current, when the High Court of Juſticiary had met, in order to proceed on the trial of a perſon indicted before them, for ſimilar practices, a number of idle and diſorderly perſons collected together on the ſtreets of this metropolis, and not only accompanied the ſaid perſon in a tumultuous and riotous manner to the Juſticiary Court-place; but took out the horſes from a carriage in which he was proceeding to ſaid Court, and dragged the ſame along the ſtreets.

Theſe are therefore prohibiting and diſcharging all ſuch tumultuous meetings and riotous proceedings in future, as being ſubverſive of good order, the peace and quiet of the city, and that reſpect which is due to the Supreme Criminal Court. Certifying all ſuch as may be found contravening this Proclamation, that they will be taken into cuſtody, and proceeded againſt in terms of law, as riotous and diſorderly perſons, diſturbing the public peace.

Given at Edinburgh, &c.

The magiſtrates, and peace-officers have had the ſatisfaction to obtain the approbation of their fellow-citizens, of all ranks; as well as thanks from all the public ſocieties, and corporations by advertiſements in the newſpapers.

A deputation of two ſoldiers from each of the companies belonging to the regiment of North Fencibles, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Woodford, waited on the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, in the council-chamber, and preſented to them the following letter, with a donation from every ſoldier doing duty in the regiment, amounting, altogether, to 23l. Sterling.

"The ſoldiers of the N. Fencible are happy in preſenting to your Lord. this mark of their attachment to his Majeſty's ſervice, and their ſenſe how much thoſe merit from their country, who are fighting its battles abroad, while they, at home, will be ready to defend it againſt any foreign enemy, and ſupport its laws and conſtitution."

A ſubſcription was opened on Tueſday the 28th at Glaſgow for defraying the expence of clearing the roads to Edinburgh, Ayr, &c.

No leſs than 12 veſſels have been wrecked at Holy Iſland during the late ſtormy weather, and all hands loſt.

29. At half paſt 2 o'clock William Skirving and M. Margarrot, lately convicted of Sedition, were taken from jail and ſent in coaches to London. The magiſtrates have provided each with a good great coat, and 2 pairs of ſtockings.

This day Joſeph Gerald and Charles Sinclair arrived. They had been both outlawed for not appearing to ſtand trial upon an indictment for ſedition; they went and ſurrendered themſelves at the Canongate jail, but were not received.—Next day, 30th, they were apprehended in conſequence of a regular warrant, and committed to the city jail.

A glazier's apprentice fell from a window at the head of the Canongate, and was taken up with little hopes of recovery.

On Sunday a man was found dead among the ſnow betwixt Muſſelburgh and Dalkeith.

The year 1794 commenced with an unuſual degree of mildneſs, the weather was ſo temperate that the grounds were better prepared to receive the ſeed than they uſually have been in the month of March. Honeyſuckles were in leaf, and a general verdure appeared over the fields. —All kinds of *vivres* have been moderate in price—beef and mutton from 3d. to 4d. *per lb.* The poor have felt much advantage from the extraordinary capture of herrings on this coaſt, and from t[he] plentiful ſupply from laſt crop of potato[es]

LISTS.

CAPTURES.

By the Britiſh.

LLOYD'S LIST.

Jan. 21. His Majeſty's ſhip the Sphynx has captured a French national brig of 18 guns and 110 men, and carried her into Cork.

The Columbia, Maley, from Philadelphia to Havre-de-grace, with ſugar, coffee, cotton, &c. is taken and carried into Jerſey, by the Vulture and Alligator privateers of Jerſey.

The Boſton Packet, Barrett, from Boſton to Amſterdam, with ſugar, coffee, &c. is alſo taken and carried into Jerſey, by the ſaid privateers.

By the French.

The Minerva, Ingram, from Leghorn to New York, is taken and carried into Algiers.

The Adonis, Stopwell of Liverpool, is taken at Sierra Leone by a French cutter.

The Ann, Corran, from Liverpool to Africa, is taken and carried into St. Maloes.

The Abigail, late Kidd, from Africa to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Martinique.

The Favourite, Jenkinſon, from Limerick to London, and a large three-deck ſhip, ſuppoſed to be a Weſt-Indiaman, are taken by ſix French frigates that are cruiſing in the Channel.

The Cecilia of Boneſs from Jutland with grain, was captured on the 12th, and ſent into Dunkirk. The captain and moſt of the crew landed in Norway.

MARRIAGES.

6. At Glaſgow, Dr. James Jeffray, Profeſſor of Anatomy in that Univerſity, to Miſs Mary Briſbane, daughter of the late Mr. W. Briſbane, merchant in Glaſgow.

8. At Fort-William, Angus M'Phee, Eſq; lately from India, to Miſs Margaret Gray, daughter of the deceaſed Archibald Gray, merchant there.

10. At Summerſide, the Rev. Mr Thomas Laurie, miniſter of Newburn, to Miſs Ann Donaldſon, only daughter of Nathaniel Donaldſon, Eſq; late of the iſland of Tobago.

On the 11th, At Mountblary, Col. Patrick Duff, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's Artillery, to Miſs Hay, eldeſt ſiſter of A. Hay of Mountblary.

On the 21ſt, At Glaſgow, Dr. Cook of Allanſhaw, to Miſs James Rollann of Kinnaird.

On the 16th, Capt John M'Alliſter, to Miſs M'Alliſter, eldeſt daughter of Angus M'Alliſter of Loup, Eſq.

On the 24th inſt. Archibald Speirs of Elderſlie, Eſq; to Miſs Dundas, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. at Aſke, in Yorkſhire.

27. William Gordon, Eſq; Aberdour, to Miſs Roſe, eldeſt daughter of William Roſe, Eſq;

On the 28th, At Glaſgow, Gilbert Douglas, Eſq; late of the iſland of St. Vincent, to Miſs Cecilia Douglas, daughter of John Douglas, Eſq; merchant, Glaſgow.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th, Mrs. Stewart Monteith of Clefburn of a daughter.

The Lady of James Lindſay Carnegie of a ſon.

8. Mrs. Holkett of Inver-ramſay of a ſon.

10. The Right Hon. Lady Margaret Cameron of a daughter.

18. Mrs. Robertſon of Ladykirk of a daughter.

22. The Lady of Henry Seryngeour, Eſq; Queen-Smoer, of two daughters.

23. Lady Suttie of a daughter.

24. Mrs. Dewar of Vogrie of a ſon.

26. The Right Hon. Lady Balgonie of a daughter.

At Glorat, Lady Stirling, of twins, a boy and a girl. They were baptized on Sunday, the one by the Rev. Mr Lapſlie, the other by the Rev. Mr. Rennie, both ſons-in-law of the family.

DEATHS.

JANUARY, 1794.

1. At Gogar-houſe, Mr. Peter Ramſay.

At Edinburgh, Mr. R. Alves.

At Clyde, Miſs Margaret Edington.

2. At Edinburgh, Miſs Sophia Hotchkis.

In October laſt, in the iſland of Antigua, Mr. R. M'Kay, ſecond ſon of George M'Kay of Bighouſe, Eſq.

At Thurſo, on the 23d ult. in Caithneſs, the Hon. Mr. Sinclair, brother to the Earl of Caithneſs.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Paterſon of Kinkton.

At Knottyholm, Dr. Ruſſel, author of *Modern and Ancient Europe.*

At Edinburgh, Miſs Eliz. Boſwell Campbell, third daughter of Colonel Campbell of Sadcell.

At Tobago (22d October) John Maxwell, ſecond ſon of the late William Maxwell, Eſq; of Carriden.

At the manſe of Aberlemno (on 3d current), the Reverend Andrew Mitchell miniſter of that pariſh, in the 63d year of his age, and 44th of his miniſtry.

5. At Newton Douglas, Mrs. Eliz. Maxwell, widow of the deceaſed Captain James Maxwell.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Janet Boyd, wife of William Robertſon, Eſq; Advocate.

At Cork, Charles Ferguſon merchant there, on the 2d inſtant.

At Amiens in France, in November laſt,

Michael Bain, Esq; eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Bain of Edinburgh.

At Glasgow, Miss Hill.

At Lyndall in Sky, on the 24th December, James Craigdallie, Esq;

9. At Aberdeen, Mrs. Helen Sheppard, spouse to Gilbert More, Esq;

Mrs. Agnes Hamilton, wife of Thomas Brown of Johnstonburn, died there on the 8th.

At Dublin, aged 82, the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Ormond.

At his seat in Hertfordshire, on the 10th, in the 87th year of his age, the Right Hon. Hugh Home Campbell, Earl of Marchmont, Viscount Blasonbury, Lord Polwarth, &c. one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. His estates descend to his grandchildren by his daughters; his son Lord Polwarth having died without issue. The titles, it is thought will devolve on Lieutenant Alexander Home of the Navy.

12. At her seat in Surrey, the Right Hon. Caroline Baroness Greenwich.

12. At Aberdeen, Mrs. Mary Anderson, wife of William Young merchant there.

At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Gordon, youngest daughter of the late John Gordon, W. S.

13. At Peterborough, the Right Rev. Dr. John Hinchcliffe, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and Dean of Durham.

Lately, aged 90, Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart. first physician to his Majesty, and physician-general to the forces.

At London, Edward Gibbon, Esq; the celebrated author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, &c.

At Dingwall, Mr. Alexander Kemp writer there.

In Leith, on the 20th, Mr. George Gibb vintner.

At Sands, on the 8th, John Johnston, Esq;

At Dunkeld, on the 8th, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. Charles Mackglashan of Furgarth.

19. William Lumsdaine, Clerk to the Signet.

19. At his seat at Luxborough, Sir E. Hughes, Knight of the Bath, and Admiral of the Blue. He had served in the Navy for more than half a century, and often in high command, and on important occasions, in which he always supported the honour of his country.

22. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Mountstewart, eldest son of the Earl of Bute. His Lordship's death was occasioned by a fall from his horse when hunting.

23. James Gordon, Esq; late of the island of Jamaica.

24. Mr. David Alexander, one of the present magistrates of St. Andrews.

At Naples, on the 22d December last, where he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Thomas Finlayson of Glasgow.

PREFERMENTS.

Whitehall, January 11. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir John Dick, and John Martin Leake, Esq; to be comptrollers of army accounts.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev James Wilson minister of the gospel at Mid-Calder, to the church and parish of Falkirk.

PROMOTIONS.

DUBLIN GAZETTE.

Promotions in the army on the Irish establishment, dated 31st October.

31st foot. Captain Adam Hay to be Major, vice Green, promoted to General Edmonstone's corps.

35th foot. John Clerk to be Captain.

40th foot. W. H. Punton to be Captain.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Capt. Jos. French, from 35th foot, to be Captain.

Capt. Lewis Bruce, from the 40th foot, to be Captain.

London Gazette, 28th December.

Jan. 25. Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards. Capt. Edwin Hewgill to be Captain of a company, vice Freemantle.

Capt. William Cosby from the Coldstream Foot-Guards, to be Captain of an Independent Company.

War-office, January 4.

20th light dragoons. Brevet-Major Francis Incledon to be Major, vice Cooke deceased. Lieut. Robert Gillespie to be Captain, vice Incledon.

10th light dragoons. Lieut. James Shadwell to be Adjutant, vice P. Shadwell, who resigns.

2d battalion of Royals. Lieut. Patrick Mackenzie to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Reeves deceased.

3d foot. Capt.-Lieut. William Augustus Prevost to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Champagne, promoted in the 80th foot. Lieut. John Gairdner to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Prevost.

16th foot. Capt. Robert Maxwell, from an Independent Company, to be Captain of a company, vice Aytone, who exchanges.

27th foot. Capt. Lemuel Warren, from an Independent Company, to be Captain of a company, vice Beresford, who exchanges.

32d foot. Capt. Edward Williams to be Major, by purchase, vice Northey, promoted.

48th foot. Capt.-Lieut. Joseph Otway to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Gibson deceased. Lieut. Andrew Cunninghame to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Otway.

49th foot. Capt. Alexander Sharp, from Major-General Balfour's regiment, to be Cap-

tain

tain of a company, vice Leigh, who exchanges.

64th foot. Capt.-Lieut. David Boſwell to be Captain of a company, without purchaſe, vice Snowe, deceaſed. Lieut. George Johnſton to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Boſwell.

Major-General Balfour's regiment of foot. Capt. Charles Leigh, from the 49th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Sharp, who exchanges.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Lieut. Richard Pigott, from Capt. Overend's Independent Company, to be Captain of an Independent Company of foot.

Capt. Alexander Avrone, from 16th foot, to be Captain of an Independent Company of foot, vice Maxwell, who exchanges.

BREVET.

Col. James Lunſdaine, to be Major-General in the Army.

Dublin Gazette, January 4.

17th foot. Lieut. Robert Moleſworth from the 8th foot, to be Captain.

39th foot. Lieut. Eneas Shaw to be Captain.

43d foot. Capt.-Lieut. Henry Proctor, to be Captain. Lieut. James Fonton to be Captain-Lieutenant.

56th foot. Lieut. R. Buckley to be Captain.

23d foot. Lieut. R. Hay to be Captain.

31ſt foot. Lieut. Richard Murray to be Captain.

23d foot. John Allis, Major of the 41ſt, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. (by Brevet.)

Officers for the Corps raiſing by Lieutenant-Colonel Murray. Commiſſions dated November 1.

Lieut.-Col. John Murray, from the half-pay of the 88th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

Capt. R. Gore, from the 33d foot, to be firſt Major.

Hon. William Stappleton, from 8th dragoons, to be ſecond Major.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

18th dragoons. Capt. William Chriſtmas to be Major, vice Riddell, promoted to the 44th foot. Captain, the Hon. Robert Clive from an Independent Company, to be Captain.

44th foot. Major Robert Riddell, from the 18th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Darby, reſigned.

Officers appointed to a Regiment raiſing by Major-General Croſbie. Commiſſions dated Dec. 3. 1793.

Major-General William Croſbie, from the 22d foot, to be Colonel-Commandant.

Major Charles Handfield, from Colonel Fitch's regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Andrew, Lord Blaney, from the 38th foot, to be Major.

To be Captains—Capt. John Napier, from the half-pay of the 101ſt foot. Capt. Hugh Lyle Carmichael, from the half-pay of Lord Strathaven's corps. Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, from the half-pay of the 66th foot. Capt. John Thomas, from the half-pay of an Independent Company. Lieut. Charles Henry Blair, from the 22d foot.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

January 1. Thomas Houſton merchant in Glaſgow.

4. Robert Swan ſadler in Lanark.

6. Thomas Tibbets hatter in Edinburgh.

7. Robert Arthur merchant in Glaſgow.

18. John Buchanan and Co. hatters in Glaſgow.

18. Archibald Yuill diſtiller at Sawhill of Paiſley.

25. Alexander Simpſon, merchant-tailor, Pleaſance.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

January 20.

	AVOIRDUPOIS. lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf Wheaten is to weigh	0	7	14
Twopenny ditto, -	0	15	12
Threepenny ditto, -	1	7	10
Penny Loaf Houſehold, -	0	10	6
Threepenny ditto, -	1	15	2
Quartern Loaf is to weigh	4	5	8

And to be ſold, Wheaten, at 8d. 3f.

——— Houſehold, 6d. 3f.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, January 24.

Wheat, 25s. 6d. Barley, 19s. 3d. Oats, 16s. Peaſe, 15s. 6d. Beans, 14s. 6d.

Edinburgh, January 29. Oat-meal 1s. 1d. 2f. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 10d. 2f.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 28.
Bank Stock —		157¾
3 per cent. red.	70½	69¼
3 per cent. conſ.	70	68¼
4 per cent. conſ.	84½	84¼
India Stock	200½	199½
India Bonds	21s. prem.	15s. prem.
Lottery Tickets	16l. 3s. 2s.	16l. 6s.

Although an *extra* half-ſheet is added to this Number we have not been able to bring forward the proceedings of the National Convention to the end of the month. We thought it better to end our account of the proceedings in Parliament with the debate upon the addreſs, than enter on a new ſubject which could not be concluded this number. The Mortality bill not having come to hand, is alſo delayed.

Communications for the SCOTS MAGAZINE are requeſted to be ſent to JAMES ATSON and Co. No 40. South Bridge, Edinburgh.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY 1794.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JANUARY, 25.

LORD STANHOPE made his promised motion, "that the House beseech his Majesty, as a preliminary of peace, to recognize the Republic of France;" he endeavoured to prove, that, after appreciating our resources with those of the enemy, no hopes of success by persevering in the contest were to be entertained. Events had, in every respect, he affirmed, falsified the predictions of the ministers. France was powerful in the means by which the war was to be carried on. It was provided in clothing, military accoutrements, and in money, more ample than Great Britain, or any of our allies. They had renounced every intention of interfering in the government of any other nation, and professed their willingness to enter into a league with every free people. The principles of republicanism had deeply impressed the minds of that people, even women and boys had adopted and cherished them, with an ardour unexampled in any of the free states of antiquity, and which circumstance he considered as the most alarming feature in their revolution.

The unreasonableness of this motion was strenuously urged by the other side of the House, and the question being called for, it was almost unanimously negatived.

29. Lord Grenville presented a message from his Majesty, acquainting the House, that he had ordered a body of Hessian troops to be landed at Cowes, and to be cantoned near Plymouth, to prevent sickness on board. He moved an humble address for the communication. Lord Lauderdale thought it a dangerous precedent to land an unlimited number of troops for an indefinite purpose. A measure he conceived highly dangerous to the liberties of this country.

The address was put and carried.

Jan. 31. The order of the day being called,

Lord Stanhope, in compliance with the notice given, rose to state his motion relative to the proceedings of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland. He introduced the business by observing, that it was their privilege and indisputed right to examine into the conduct of the criminal courts, and to enforce the impartial administration of justice. That this had not been observed in the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, in the late trial of Mr. Muir, a gentleman of great professional ability, and of respectable character; this gentleman had been tried for crimes which were not charged against him in the indictment, and circumstances in his life and conduct, totally unconnected with the business in hand, had been brought forward by the Lord Advocate against him when on trial; similar attempts in the case of Mr. Hastings had, by their Lordships, been resisted and condemned. The whole of Mr. Muir's trial had been conducted on such arbitrary principles as to incur the just censure of that House. Mr. Palmer too, the confidential friend of the Duke of Rutland, afterwards tried in that Court on similar charges, had been indicted by one name, and sentenced by another. Thus, the man accused was not tried,

and the man ſentenced to fourteen years tranſportation was never indicted. His Lordſhip then moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly repreſenting to his Majeſty, that the Court of Juſticiary in Scotland had ſentenced Thomas Muir Eſq; to be tranſported beyond ſeas for the term of 14 years; and that this Houſe having been informed that ſeveral circumſtances relative to that trial had not been juſtly determined on, his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the execution of the ſentence to be deferred during the inveſtigation of the ſaid circumſtances." His Lordſhip ſaid, he would make a ſimilar motion in favour of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Skirving, and Mr. Margarot, and truſted the houſe would not delay doing them juſtice till after their tranſportation, which might endanger their lives, and render juſtice uſeleſs to them.

Lords Mansfield, Thurlow, and the Lord Chancellor defended the conduct of the Court of Juſticiary in Scotland, where the judges and crown officers had conducted themſelves on the principles of law and juſtice, and had manifeſted throughout, thoſe of candour and moderation. The Chancellor obſerved, that the only proper way to receive a mitigation of a ſuppoſed rigorous ſentence was by petition to his Majeſty, who was ever ready to conſider ſuch petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 28.

Lord Stepford having reported his Majeſty's anſwer to the Addreſs relative to the Heſſians, Mr. Grey apologized for not calling the attention of the Houſe to that ſubject ſooner. It was of importance to aſcertain how far the prerogative of the crown here extended. In the year 1784, when the Heſſians were landed, a regular application was made to Parliament upon the ſubject.

Mr. Pitt in reply ſaid, the two caſes were not ſimilar, theſe were landed in time of profound peace, for the ſake of convenience, on their return from America. At preſent it was to ſupport the military operations of the campaign, which no one would ſay miniſters ſhould diſcloſe; but a variety of precedents, from the hiſtory of former times, might be brought when foreign troops had been landed in a ſimilar manner.

Mr. Sheridan roſe, in compliance with the notice given, to move for the production of certain papers to which he was confident no oppoſition would be made, as he thought it the duty of miniſters to furniſh every document neceſſary for forming their judgment. No ſubject could claim a greater degree of attention than the expenditure of the public money. In a few days the miniſter would have to lay before them the ſtate of the finances of the nation. He would have to inform them, that all his ſavings were expended on a hopeleſs war; that all hopes of alleviating the public burdens at preſent vaniſhed; that the proſpect of a peace-eſtabliſhment, ſo deſireable, could not be looked for in leſs than ten years, if ſo ſoon. He felt no animoſity againſt gentlemen who were lately appointed to offices, but when he ſaw 1500l. ſet down for an equipage for Sir Gilbert Elliot, a ſum of 1300l. to Mr. Erſkine, &c. he thought it proper that miniſters ſhould ſatisfy the Houſe regarding the rectitude of their conduct. He then moved, that there be laid before that Houſe the amount of the expences incurred by the board of controul, for counſel.

Mr. Sheridan then moved for the amount of the penſion, or half-pay granted to Mr. John Erſkine at Toulon; and to Mr. Dornford, under Lord Moira: For the amount of the penſion granted to James Hayes, Eſq: For the amount of the ſalary, &c. enjoyed by Sir Gilbert Elliot, at Toulon.

Mr. Pitt declared he had no objection to produce theſe ſtatements, as it would appear the public money had not been improperly expended.

Mr. Sheridan then moved for the amount of the expences of Lord Yarmouth's embaſſy to the King of Pruſſia.

Lord Yarmouth was happy to embrace an opportunity of contradicting ſome miſrepreſentations which had gone abroad. He ſaid he never received any ſalary, or ſum for an equipage on that account, but only the payment of the neceſſary expences

pences incurred, which amounted to a few hundred pounds.

Mr. Sheridan then moved for an account of the expences, falary, &c for William Elliot, Charge des affaires at Berlin;—for the amount of the expences incurred by the miſſion of Lord Malmſbury to Berlin.

He then moved for an account of the manner in which the ſums of 5000l. and 11,000l. granted laſt year to the board of controul had been applied. Theſe were ſeverally agreed to.

SUPPLY.

29. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty. After the propoſition, that 85,000 ſeamen, including marines, be voted for the year 1794,

Mr. Fox ſaid, it was proper to enquire how far the ſupplies, voted ſo liberally laſt year, had been applied. If he was rightly informed, there was little ground to boaſt, as had been done, of the protection granted to our fleets. From credible information he learnt, that of the Quebec fleets, 16 or 17 had been taken and carried for Norway. Of the fate of others deſtined for Spain and Portugal, we were uncertain. The fleet for the Weſt Indies had been detained upwards of three months beyond the time of ſailing, from want of convoy; and at the very moment miniſters were boaſting of our ſuperiority at ſea, and the protection granted our ſhips, ſix French frigates were ſcouring the Channel. Theſe facts proved either a criminal neglect in miniſters in employing the neceſſary means of defence, or a blameable deficiency of intelligence; and do they now boaſt of their exertions and ſucceſs, when in league with ſuch powerful allies, which are inferior to thoſe which were exhibited when we had to contend againſt the united powers of Europe.

Mr. Pitt replied, that his enquiries ſerved to corroborate the aſſertion of his honourable friend (Mr. Dundaſs) concerning the protection granted to our trade, the reverſe was the fact concerning what had been ſtated regarding the waiting for convoys, which frequently were obliged to wait for the different ſhips. Six French frigates appearing for a few days in the Channel, ſurely was not a matter of great ſurpriſe, or needed give much alarm. Was it extraordinary, that amidſt the complicated movements and variety of our naval operations, the enemy ſhould embrace one opportunity which might offer, affording them the proſpect of impunity, were it only for the ſhort period of a few days?

Unparalleled exertions had been made; we were late in arming; we had to combat the enemy in the Mediterranean, in the Weſt Indies, in the Engliſh channel; we had to clear the ſeas which ſwarmed with privateers. Theſe objects had been ſucceſſively obtained, their fleets found no ſhelter but in their own ports. Are miniſters accuſed of not poſſeſſing ſufficient information of the deſigns of the enemy? There is at preſent, amidſt their boaſted liberty, a want of publicity, and a degree of ſecrecy, only compatible with the moſt rigid deſpotiſm.

Mr. Sheridan, in ſupport of the neglect of miniſtry in the naval department, ſtated the defenceleſs ſtate of Halifax, where only the Huſſar frigate was left to defend an important ſettlement againſt the attack of a French fleet, expected to attack the place daily, and which had blocked up the harbour. Of this he had received private intelligence which refuted the honourable gentleman's unqualified aſſertion. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Minchin, Sir M. W. Ridely corroborated the aſſertions of the protection of our trade from the facts which came within their own knowledge.

The chairman put the queſtion, That 85,000 ſeamen, including 12,115 marines, be granted to his Majeſty for the ſervice of the year 1794, at 4l. *per* man, *per* month. Which being voted, the chairman reported progreſs, the Houſe was reſumed, and the report ordered to be received on Friday next.

Jan. 31. The Houſe being reſolved into a committee of ſupply, Mr. Pitt moved, that the treaties entered into between his Majeſty and foreign powers be referred to ſaid committee.

Mr. Fox roſe and expreſſed his unqua-

lified diſapprobation of the treaty with Sardinia. Here Great Britain gave every thing, and got nothing in return. We engaged to pay an enormous ſum to a prince to defend his own territories, to which he was impelled by every motive, as part was ſeized by the enemy; but what he condemned moſt of all was, our agreement not to make peace while any part ſhould remain in their power.

Mr. Powys contended, that, as forming part of the general ſyſtem for diſtreſſing the enemy, it was the moſt politic meaſure and advantageous agreement ever made by any miniſter in this country; and ſuperior to any former treaties with that power. He thought it a meaſure which did not deſerve cenſure, but merited praiſe.

Mr. Grey contended, that in former treaties good policy dictated the ſubſidizing of Sardinia, to detach them from the intereſts of France; but the preſent circumſtances were completely the reverſe, it being the intereſt of that power to be decidedly againſt the common enemy.

Mr. Ryder and Alderman Newenham ſupported Mr. Powys' arguments, declaring for a vigorous proſecution of the war.

The motion was then put and carried.

The Houſe, in a committee, paſſed the reſolution, allowing his Majeſty 200,000l. for fulfilling his treaty with the king of Sardinia.

It was carried, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to allow his Majeſty 4,500,000l. for the preſent year by loan on exchequer bills.

DECREE OF THE FRENCH CONVENTION.

Mr. Pitt ſtated to the Houſe the decree lately paſſed concerning the property of foreigners in France, and that of Frenchmen in foreign funds. Intituled, "*Reſolutions of the Committee of Finance, &c.*" *for which vide p.* 106.

The obvious intention, ſaid Mr. Pitt, here is, that all ſuch property ſhall fall into the hands of thoſe men who have aſſumed the direction of affairs in France. In this tranſaction two diſtinct characters appear: The one, a robbery of the citizens of France, compelling them to transfer what is valuable, for what they eſteem not as ſuch; the ſecond is, that the debts owing to individuals living in countries at war with them, are to go to ſtrengthen the ſinews of carrying on that war againſt themſelves. If that is the caſe, there is every circumſtance united which can call on the wiſdom, the juſtice, humanity, and good faith of Parliament to interpoſe, and to prevent a tranſaction which has in it the complicated features of fraud, cruelty, and overbearing oppreſſion. The meaſure we ſhall attempt hath for its object, to defeat the deſigns of our enemy; to preſerve, even to the citizens of France, that property which the deſpotic extortion of their rulers would have ſeized; but this muſt be done with delicacy and an attention to ſecrecy, leſt their names being divulged, their lives ſhould be the ſacrifice. On Monday I propoſe to bring in a bill for theſe purpoſes.

3. The Solicitor-General moved for leave to bring in a bill, "To prevent the payment for a certain time, of effects, or money, in the hands of ſubjects of Great Britain, the property of French ſubjects, to the orders, &c. of the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France, &c. and for reſtoring the ſame to the individual owners."

Mr. Pitt ſeconded the motion; it was unanimouſly agreed to.

In a committeee of ſupply, the ſums of 558,021l. and of 537,310l. were voted for the ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy for the year 1794.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary at War took a review of the land eſtabliſhments in the late and preceding war, and ſtated, that 10,000 men more had been raiſed laſt year, than in any year of the former wars. He then moved, that 60,244 men, including 3822 invalids, commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, be granted to his Majeſty for the ſervice of the year 1794.

Major Maitland reprobated the practice of ſelling commiſſions, which excluded deſerving officers from the ſervice, who might otherwiſe have been taken from the half-pay liſt. He adverted to the different operations of the laſt campaign, by which the affairs of the allies were worſe than at its commencement.

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The miſcarriage of Dunkirk, the re-capture of Maubeuge, the cataſtrophe of Toulon, had been the ſignal for the French to rally, and in this view had degraded Britiſh valour; the projected deſcent of Lord Moira in France, had terminated in a Heſſian invaſion of Great Britain.

Mr. Jenkinſon contended, that notwithſtanding the failure at Dunkirk and Maubeuge, the effects had been beneficial by cauſing a diverſion of the enemy's force on the Mozelle and the Rhine, and that the affair of Toulon had been ſignally advantageous, as it had annihilated the marine of France in the Mediterranean.

The queſtion was put, and agreed to.

4. Major Maitland and Mr. Fox aſked if the expences of the ſtaff at Toulon were to be defrayed from the grant of the 97,000 l. which was beyond example profuſe, and repeated their former complaints againſt the conduct of miniſters regarding the army. The Secretary at War replied, that as the accounts were made up only to December laſt, thoſe of Toulon were not included in the grant. He, with Mr. Steele contended, that never was greater œconomy obſerved; but the preſent exigency had made it neceſſary to augment the ſtaff by adding ſix general-officers. The reſolution of the committee was agreed to. When that concerning the levy was put, Major Maitland condemned the mode as detrimental to the public, as it in effect ſold annuities for a certain term of years at a very reduced price. The Secretary at War contended, that it was œconomical, and raiſed the forces with the greateſt celerity.

The reſolution for defraying the expences of the militia being read. Col. M'Cleod aſked Mr. Dundaſs, if Scotland, in its preſent defenceleſs ſituation, was, as he ſuſpected, not to have granted them that mode of defence; and if they were to be drafted from the ſencible regiments for the independent corps. Mr. Dundaſs ſaid, he had not failed in any thing he had aſſerted concerning the propoſed bill for a Scotch militia, which was printed; and if the Colonel or other members had not furniſhed themſelves with copies it was not his fault. He obſerved that the Colonel's information about drafting from ſencible regiments was not true.

CRIMINAL LAW OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Adam ſaid, that laſt ſeſſion he had propoſed to bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing the right of appeal from the Court of Juſticiary to the Houſe of Peers. He intreated the candour of the Houſe to the propoſition he now ſubmitted to their conſideration, and to which he had given that attention its great importance claimed. In uſing the term *appeal* on this occaſion, he did not mean ſuch as lies from the Engliſh Courts of equity, and the civil Courts of Scotland, to the Houſe of Peers, in which queſtions of fact as well as caſes of law were diſcuſſed; but an appeal which ſhould lie *in caſe of error* only. It had been ſuggeſted, that though not in capital inſtances, yet in caſes of miſdemeanor an appeal might lie. The queſtion had been argued in the caſe of Robertſon and Berry, and the right ſolemnly refuſed. There, Lord Thurlow expreſſed his hope that ſome legiſlative remedy would be applied to cure the defect. The general principles then ſtated, he thought might be brought forward to ſupport his preſent motion. By the 18th article of the Union, there ſeemed ample room left for the neceſſary amendments in the criminal juriſprudence of Scotland. On this principle the laws regarding treaſon had been brought to the ſame ſtandard with thoſe of England. It was now the leading object of the mode of proceeding he propoſed, to aſſimilate the laws of the different parts of the united kingdom; and as the principles of criminal law in both were the ſame, he wiſhed the ſyſtem of redreſs to be brought to the ſame ſtandard. He thought that the Lord Advocate ſhould iſſue his warrant for the allowance of an appeal; and, in caſes of capital offences, the crown might be empowered, on petition, to make ſuch allowance alſo; with reſpect to the circumſtance of removing the record or books of adjournal, as they were termed, it would be eaſy to remove the indictment, the verdict, and the judgement, by a writ ſimilar to the Engliſh writ of *certiorari*, or by a proceſs inſtituted for the purpoſe under the great ſeal. Having thus diſcuſſed the mode of effecting the propoſed amendment, he would enquire into the propriety or juſtice of attempting to accompliſh it. He was con-

fident had the inconveniencies been conſidered at the time of the Union, the right of appeal would have been then eſtabliſhed. The preſent application he conſidered reſted on the moſt immutable principles of natural and municipal juriſprudence, viz. that no Court before which a queſtion was brought in the firſt inſtance, ſhould have the ultimate power of determining on it; a principle never deviated from, unleſs when the wiſdom of Parliament deemed interference neceſſary. The analogy of the Scots law ſupported the propriety of this meaſure. Why ſhould the deciſion in the Court of Juſticiary be final, when there was a right of appeal admitted from every other; and even here, from the ſuperior importance of the caſes, where the lives, and not the property of the people were at iſſue, it appeared to be particularly proper and neceſſary? Tho' in ſo ſaying, he did not in the moſt diſtant manner inſinuate, that the individuals who now filled that bench would abuſe their authority. His bill would lead to accuracy in the whole procedure of the trial, and by it the Advocates of Scotland would be led to the ſtudy of the Engliſh crown lawyers, as Hale and Blackſtone, and the ſtate trials. As his bill was not brought forward for the ſake of uſeleſs innovation, but whoſe ultimate object was, to bring about an important and uſeful alteration in the criminal law of that kingdom, he would conclude by moving, that it be referred to the grand ſtanding committee of law.

Mr. Anſtruther highly praiſed the very candid manner in which the ſubject had been brought forward; but found himſelf bound to oppoſe the motion, even on the principles of the gentleman himſelf. He had not mentioned any authority in the law of Scotland, ſupporting ſuch a propoſition; he conſidered it as a dangerous innovation, and not a reſtoration of the law to its ancient vigour. The Houſe of Peers had determined that no appeal lay. Under ſuch circumſtances the gentleman ſhould have proved that the people of Scotland were diſſatisfied with the preſent mode of adminiſtering criminal law. He believed that the caſe was much the reverſe. He had mentioned, that in another Houſe a noble Lord had regretted the want of this propoſed redreſs If he did, why did he not appear in the buſineſs? none was more able, or had given equal attention to the appeals brought from Scotland to that Houſe. He wiſhed to aſſimilate the criminal law of Scotland, and that in England. In the latter, a reviſion of proceedings was not allowed in every caſe, and granted not *in debito juſtitiæ*, but at the mercy of the crown. The plan of the learned gentleman would deprive the ſubjects of Scotland of the advantages he now poſſeſſed, of having his indictment and the names of the witneſſes againſt him, delivered fifteen days to him before the trial—of being heard at length by counſel; under this view of aſſimilation theſe priviledges would be loſt. Extreme confuſion would thereby be introduced into that Court. Upon the whole, he conſidered the propoſition not warranted by the neceſſity of the caſe; nor ſupported by the authority or *dictum* to be found in eminent Scotch writers. He ſhould therefore oppoſe its going to a committee.

Mr. Serjeant Adair expreſſed his ſurpriſe at hearing it ſaid, there was no authority in the law of Scotland for the motion; for this was propoſed not as a declaratory but as an enacting law. He was ſtill more aſtoniſhed to hear it ſaid, that no alteration in the law of Scotland ſhould take place till the people declared they were diſatisfied. Had that always been obſerved as a rule, many advantages we enjoy would never have been introduced, which have oftener flowed from the wiſdom of Parliament, than from the expreſs deſire of the people. The learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt had ſaid, why not aſſimilate all the laws of Scotland and thoſe of England at once? This ſurely would be a dangerous as well as difficult undertaking, to change at once the whole laws of a nation. It was by gradual changes that the law of England had attained its preſent unrivalled excellence. He contended, that it was of the utmoſt importance to a judge to know, that his deciſion was liable to a reviſion. By ſuch knowledge his upright intentions, could not be biaſſed but

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